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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 10-2 (50-35). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's (temp. 11-1 (52-34). LONDON: Cloudy, ... 5-3 (41-37). Tomorrow cloudy with rain. Yesterday's temp. 4-2 (39-35). CHANNEL: Slight. NICE: Sunny. Temp. 13-2 (55-37). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 12-3 (55-38). Yesterday's temp. 13-5 (55-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 12 S. | Lebanon ... 3.25
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ... 18 P. | Netherlands ... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ... 50 K.
France ... 2.50 F. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ... 15 P | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ... 18 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ... Rs. 6 | Spain ... 30 Ptas.
Iran ... 40 Rials | Turkey ... T.L 8
Italy ... 300 Lire | U.S Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ... L.G 3.50 | Yugoslavia ... 9 D.



United Press International.
President Ford during his news conference.

Amity Plan Is Offered Latins by Kissinger

By Juan de Onis

CARABADELLA, Venezuela, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has offered Latin America a six-point plan of U.S. cooperation in solving economic and other problems, and he called on the countries involved to "get down to serious business" in discussing it.

"It is time for all of us in the hemisphere to put aside slogans and turn from rhetoric to resolve," the secretary said in a speech yesterday to about 100 Venezuelan and U.S. businessmen, legislators, officials and educators at this Caribbean beach resort.

In the past, he said, Washington has "not taken sufficiently into account that Latin America had experienced years of frustration in which lofty promises by the United States had been undone by the gradualism of the American political system, which responds less to abstract commitments than to concrete problems."

He proposed therefore a concentration on "concrete problems."

Offers Pledges

Mr. Kissinger offered pledges of cooperation in the following areas:

• To the more industrialized Latin American countries he promised U.S. support for "their drive to participate in the international economy on a more equal footing with the industrialized nations." He said more help would be available through the International Monetary Fund to protect their industrial programs against drops in exchange earnings and pledged further development aid through international agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank.

• Pledging help in the stabilization of commodity prices, which are the main source of Latin American income, the secretary said the United States "favors producer-consumer cooperation in specific commodities and a reduction in the barriers to increased processing of raw materials in exporting countries."

• On regional economic groups in Latin America, Mr. Kissinger said the United States welcomed and would cooperate with the new Latin American Economic System formed here last year. But he said the United States hoped this organization would not be used "for confrontation." He suggested that useful negotiations could take place between the United States and the system, which represents all Latin Amer-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.
PREPARATIONS—Workmen move a large disc into place in Red Square. It will carry Communist emblem when Soviet party congress opens at Kremlin Tuesday.

Barcelona Strife: Police, Firemen Are 'Militarized'

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The government drafted rebellious municipal policemen and firemen of this regional capital into the army today in an effort to stem the rising tide of unrest and street agitation that has accompanied the first official visit by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia to Catalonia.

The sudden crackdown came after government riot police stormed the city hall late last night and drove out hundreds of striking municipal employees with tear gas. As it has several times in the last few weeks, Spain's second largest city and the capital of one of its most dissident regions took on a besieged look. Massive forces of government policemen patrolled the streets on foot and in jeeps trying to stamp out the agitation that flared up from such disparate groups as municipal employees, construction workers, teachers and students.

On its third day, the royal visit appeared compromised by the trouble and by the refusal of large groups of Catalans to defer to the King by temporarily laying aside their grievances. In what appeared to be an officially inspired effort to redress the situation, thousands of yellow leaflets were thrown into the streets today calling on the population to rally tomorrow night in support of the King.

"If you want to continue to have peace, defend it," the leaflets said. "We shall be in the Plaza San Jaime Thursday at 8 p.m. in memory of our leader [General Franco] and in a tribute of loyalty to the King of Spain."

The Plaza San Jaime fronts on city hall and until this morning had been the rallying point for thousands of city employees agitating for higher wages. They were there Monday night only a few yards away from where the King and Queen were being greeted by city and regional dignitaries on their arrival from Madrid. They showed little interest in the royal presence.

Economic Issues

Demands for political amnesty and for home rule are common to all opposition groups here but the government has given only a limited response. Mixed in with the political issues are economic ones, and the result has been continual street agitation that has imperiled an orderly transition from the Franco dictatorship.

After tolerating four days of demonstrations and occupation of city hall in defiance of Barcelona's rightist mayor, Joaquin Viola—a government appointee—government officials, including Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, who is accompanying the King, lost patience last night.

The assault on city hall produced a scene of panic in which several persons were injured. The barricaded city employees were driven out by tear gas and the firemen were so angered that they went to their stations, boarded firetrucks and careened through the city in the early morning, sirens screaming.

Then came the order placing them and the municipal police under military command, the same action that was taken with striking postmen and rail workers last month. This morning, however, other city employees unaffected by the draft tried to assemble in city hall, but left quickly on police orders.

Back at Work

Firemen and city policemen obeyed their army orders and this afternoon the police, whose principal duty is to direct traffic, appeared on the streets with triangular badges marked with an "M" for "militarized."

In the meantime, trouble also came from thousands of striking building workers who tried to concentrate around the headquarters of the government-run syndicate organization to demand the opening of wage negotiations and to protest the high unemployment. They were barred by the police and while hundreds assembled in the nearby cathedral to vow a continuation of their

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Legislators Defy Peron Recess Order

Impeachment Likely To Be Main Subject

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Argentine legislators were trying to arrange a regular session of Congress today in defiance of President Isabel Peron. The main subject on the agenda was likely to be how to remove her from office.

The President issued a decree on Monday that recessed Congress until May 1 by withdrawing all bills before the current session.

The 45-year-old President, who succeeded her husband, Juan Peron, when he died in 1974, faces widespread charges that she is unable to cope with growing social, political and economic problems.

Military leaders, who have said they would like Congress to resolve the political crisis, were also holding meetings. Observers said their statements indicated they might move against the President if Congress did not oust her.

Trade union leaders and opposition politicians were holding separate meetings, and Mrs. Peron called in top aides for consultations.

Opposition politicians say that her move to recess Congress was apparently aimed at stalling debate on several resolutions calling for her impeachment.

Congressional sources said that, under the Constitution, a small quorum can vote to call parliament into extraordinary session to debate a matter of "grave national emergency."

Several current issues could be described as emergencies, they said, including the annual inflation rate of more than 350 per cent, political violence, strikes, lockouts and charges of government corruption.

But legislators said they were confident they could go ahead with an ordinary session.

4 Killed After Chase

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Four suspected guerrillas were killed and a policeman wounded today in a chase and a series of street gunfights.

Police said that two "suspicious" cars sped away when a police cruiser approached them. When the police gave chase, two more cars followed, opening fire on the police car. Two of the four cars were caught and their four occupants killed when they tried to escape.

...luding Oversight Board

...ord Plans Sweeping Reform ...f U.S. Intelligence Agencies

By Nicholas M. Horrock

...ASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (NYT). ...esident Ford last night an...ced the most sweeping re... and reorganization of the ... intelligence agencies since ...

...s proposal included strong ...powers for the director of ...ral Intelligence, apparatus ...mproved oversight by the Ex...ve Branch and curtailment ...overt operations abroad.

...a two-page statement read ...e opening of a news confer... Mr. Ford said that he was ...inting a new committee, with ...ge Bush, director of Central ...lligence, as chairman, to con... the "management of intel...ce." It was expected to have ...power to prepare the budget ...intelligence agencies and to ...ate their resources, White ...se sources said earlier.

...r. Ford said he was creating ...ree-man "independent over...t board" to "monitor the per...ance of our intelligence ...ations." He said the mem... would be Robert Murphy, ...er under secretary of state ... recently directed a study of ...country's intelligence system; ...hen Ailes, secretary of the ...y in the Johnson administra... and Leo Cherne, a publisher ...usiness books and leader of ...te movements to help res...persons from totalitarian na...

...ation of the oversight panel ...the Executive Branch will ... no effect on the authority ...ongress to oversee intelligence ...ities and spending.

Centralizing Policy

...r. Ford said he was also cen... "overall policy directions ...intelligence" in the National ...urity Council, which consists ...he president, vice-president, ...the secretaries of state and ...se.

...e action amounted to a ...ngthening of the chain of ...mand created by the National ...urity Act of 1947.

...r. Ford explained under ques...ng that the "40 Committee," ...h has been a section of the ...onal Security Council that ...decade controlled covert ...tions, would be renamed and ...anized. He did not tell ...them its new title but said it ...d now be made up of:

...Gen. Brent Scowcroft, his ...tant for national security ...rs; Donald Rumsfeld, secre... of defense; Henry Kissinger, ...tary of state; Mr. Bush, and ...representative of the Joint ...fs of Staff. Mr. Ford said ... the new committee would ... two "observers," Attorney ...ral Edward Levi and Richard ... Flynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Ford said that "to improve the performance of the intelligence agencies and to restore public confidence in them" he was issuing a "comprehensive set

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ford's Rules Seek to Curb Spying in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP).—President Ford, in a sweeping overhaul of guidelines and supervision of U.S. intelligence agencies, today issued orders designed to correct some of the alleged abuses disclosed within the last year.

After announcing last night plans for a new chain of command and operational guidelines for the intelligence community, Mr. Ford today issued orders that would:

• Bar the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence units from using electronic or physical surveillance to collect information on the domestic activities of most U.S. citizens and organizations.

• Bar infiltration of domestic organizations.

• Prohibit intelligence agencies from carrying out drug tests on persons who were not told of them.

• Bar agencies from illegally obtaining federal tax returns.

• Prohibit "unconsented physical searches" within the United States or against U.S. citizens abroad except "under procedures approved by the attorney general."

The executive order including these strictures, to take effect March 1, does not apply to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which will be governed by separate guidelines to be issued within 90 days.

The President, in a message to Congress, indicated he would seek expansion of the government's power to open mail, which now is limited to criminal investigations. "We need authority to open mail . . . in order to obtain vitally needed foreign intelligence information," he said.

The President also asked Congress for a new secrecy law that would provide criminal penalties for any government employee or contractor who leaks intelligence secrets. The law would also give the federal government new legal powers to bar publication of such secrets.

A document accompanying the executive order said restrictions on intelligence activities provided for "limited exceptions" that, as an example, would permit physical surveillance of a U.S. citizen who is a present or former employee of an intelligence agency or one of its contractors, or is "reasonably believed to be acting on behalf of a foreign power or engaging in international terrorist or narcotics activities or activities threatening the national security."

A White House document said that parts of the presidential order were not made public "because of the sensitivity of the information and its relation to national security."

'For Their Good and Our Good'

Mrs. Meir Says Israel Needs Soviet Jews

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said today that all Jews leaving the Soviet Union should go to Israel and not to other nations "for their good and our good."

Mrs. Meir spoke at a news conference at the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, where the question of whether Soviet Jews have the moral right to emigrate to nations other than Israel has become a serious issue.

Asked if emigration to the United States and other nations was a mistake, Mrs. Meir said: "It does not make me happy. I am convinced that the right place for them is in Israel. It is for their good and our good."

Mrs. Meir was born in Kiev, grew up in the United States and emigrated to what is now Israel before it became a state.

Of the 115,000 Soviet Jews who have left the Soviet Union since the first congress here in 1971, 105,000 of them went to Israel. But although the majority is still going to Israel, the percentage is beginning to fall.

Weakness of Will

In an earlier speech at the conference, Josef Almogi, new chairman of the World Zionist Organization, said that the emigrating Soviet Jews who did not go to Israel suffered "a weakness of will and a lack of understanding."

Soviet officials claim that the Jews are afraid to go to Israel because of the tense military situation in the Middle East, but Mrs. Meir said: "We want them to come and live, not die."

"Next to war," she said, "the saddest thing for Israel is a lack of immigration."

But Rabbi Herts Frankel of the international Jewish solidarity organization Rav Tov—which tries to help Soviet Jews who have left Israel because of adaptation difficulties—said that Jews should be allowed to go where they want to.

Asked how Western Jews can persuade the Soviet Union to allow its Jews to emigrate, Mrs. Meir said: "The only thing we can do is to convince them [the Soviet leaders] that decent, civilized people do not accept the present situation."

But she refused to comment on whether the United States could use its policy of détente on behalf of Soviet Jews, saying only that "all friends of Soviet Jewry should be careful not to mix this up in other international problems."

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, tried to force his way into the conference and was carried out by police.

Asked about Rabbi Kahane,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Golda Meir AP.

In Fishing-Rights Dispute

Iceland Held Ready to Cut U.K. Ties

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Informed government sources said today that Iceland has decided to break diplomatic relations with Britain because of their dispute over fishing rights in the North Atlantic area claimed by the Icelanders.

The sources said that the decision to break relations with Britain was made at an afternoon Cabinet meeting chaired by Premier Geir Hallgrimsson.

Asked about the reported decision after the meeting, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said: "I cannot confirm anything now, but we will tell you everything tomorrow."

Government sources said that, although the decision was made to break ties with Britain, they were not sure whether the break would come tomorrow, as some have reported.

The break would be the first of its kind between two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the most serious incident within the alliance since the Greco-Turkish crisis over Cyprus in 1974.

Iceland has threatened to break relations with Britain unless it withdraws its frigates protecting the British fishing fleet within Iceland's unilaterally proclaimed 200-mile fishing-rights limit.

Since October, Iceland has claimed exclusive rights within the 200 miles, saying that its fisheries are its only industry, while other nations, including Britain, could diversify their economies.

After Iceland proclaimed its fishing zone, British trawlers continued to fish within the limits. Talks to establish an annual catch for the British broke down and, since then, Icelandic gunboats have been cutting the trawl lines of British boats, and the British frigates were sent in to protect the fleet.

Several rammings have occurred. The latest incident occurred last Wednesday, when the Icelandic gunboat Thor and the British frigate Lowestoft collided.

British Regrets

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The British government will deeply regret a break in diplomatic relations with Iceland, British officials said here tonight.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined comment on the Reykjavik reports. The government here had been hoping to be able to send officials to Reykjavik to restart talks aimed at an agreement, even a short-term one.

...ve More Seas ...e for Cleaning

...ENEVA, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The ...elona treaty signed Monday ...12 countries to save the ...diterranean will be followed by ...rams to fight pollution in ...other seas, a UN agency said ...y.

...riority will be given to re...al marine programs and pro...ls will be made to prepare ...her agreements," said Peter ...cher, head of the UN Envi...nment Program in Geneva. ...NEP hopes to develop re...ch and monitoring programs ...the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, ...dian Gulf, Red Sea and the ...can west coast," Mr. Thacher

MPLA Regime Is Recognized by 8 More European Nations

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Eight European countries, following the lead of France, today recognized the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the legal government of Angola.

They were Britain, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

West Germany held back and will decide the recognition question at an appropriate time, a Bonn government spokesman said. He said Bonn officials were concerned over foreign intervention in the former Portuguese colony.

Several countries coupled recognition with a call for an end to civil strife in the African nation. A British Foreign Office statement urged withdrawal of both Cuban and South African troops from the embattled country, and Denmark warned that it would not grant aid to Angola as long as the MPLA is backed by Soviet and Cuban military power.

The London statement said Britain looks forward to establishing a relationship of cooperation and goodwill with the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Luanda government had achieved the required standards for recognition—a reasonable prospect of permanence, obedience of the mass of the population and effective control of most of the country.

In another development, the MPLA government tonight demanded the immediate withdrawal of what it called "the South African forces of aggression."

The demand, broadcast by Luanda radio, was made by the MPLA Political Bureau.

France yesterday became the first major Western country to recognize the MPLA regime, which has been openly supported by the Soviet Union since last November, when the country gained its independence. The United States and three of Angola's neighbors—Zaire, Zambia and South Africa—supported the two anti-Communist factions opposing the MPLA in the civil war.

Armed with Soviet weapons and aided by Cuban troops, MPLA forces have gained control of most of the country. The two factions opposing the MPLA have announced they are abandoning conventional warfare in favor of guerrilla operations.

Cyprus, Sri Lanka

The MPLA regime was also recognized by Cyprus and Sri Lanka today. Malta and Malawi extended recognition last night.

Zambia emphasized that it was not recognizing the Luanda regime. But it urged all the rival factions in the former Portuguese colony to forget the past and join hands in building a nation.

The MPLA has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity and most of its 46 member states.

Other countries that have recognized the MPLA are all the members of the Soviet bloc, North Korea, Cuba and Brazil.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has not spelled out the conditions that would prompt U.S. recognition, but has said the United States objected to foreign interference in Angola and not to the African makeup of the government itself.

China today said thousands of Angolans were massacred by "Soviet mercenaries." Peking radio said the Kremlin had dispatched more than 1,000 military advisers and 10,000 mercenaries to Angola.

The Cuban Communist party today accused China of supporting "racialists and imperialists" in aggression in Angola.

In Lisbon, a Cabinet meeting held to discuss whether Portugal should recognize the People's Republic of Angola broke up here early today with no mention of the Angolan issue in its final communiqué.

In Pretoria, South African Prime Minister John Vorster accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of intervening in Angola to find out how far they could go before the Western world said: "So far, and no further."

130 Miles

MPLA troops are 130 miles from South African forces guarding hydroelectric installations in southern Angola.

These MPLA troops are moving south, toward South-West Africa (Namibia) and the defense line of South African forces, said Rubin Chitacumbi, the representative in Kinshasa of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). UNITA is one of the factions opposing the MPLA.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the MPLA has apparently decided to withdraw Cuban troops from combat in its advance southward.

Mob Wrecks British Commission

Lagos Says Nigerian Rebels Attempted to Restore Gowon

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Nigerian government statement said today that last week's abortive coup was aimed at restoring Gen. Yakubu Gowon to power.

The statement was contained in a broadcast by the radio in Lagos, monitored here.

Gen. Gowon was overthrown in a coup in July, 1975, led by Gen. Murtala Mohammed, who was killed in Friday's short-lived coup attempt.

"The military government assures the nation that as soon as investigations are completed, it will take prompt action to deal with Gen. Gowon." He is now a university student in Britain and has denied any connection with Friday's rebellion.

The statement said a long list of people to be assassinated by the dissidents included leading army officers.

The government said Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka, who led the abortive coup, alleged that the federal military government was going Communist and that the rebellion was intended to re-establish the policy of nonalignment.

The plotters were also opposed to the recent promotions of brigadiers to generals, the statement said.

The statement said Col. Dimka called at the British High Commission in Lagos on the day of the coup and asked the high commissioner to report to the British government that he and his colleagues had taken power and to arrange for Gen. Gowon to return immediately to assume leadership of the country.

It said that one of the participants in the attempted coup had confessed that he went to Britain several times to brief Gen. Gowon.

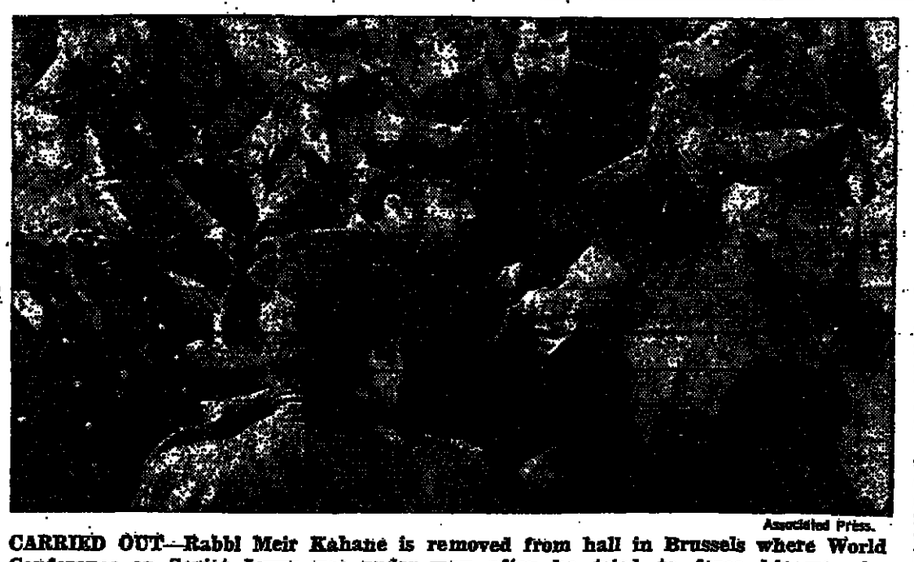
Several hundred students stormed the British High Commission and the U.S. Embassy here yesterday, smashing windows and wrecking cars. The demonstrators, from Lagos University, charged foreign complicity in the attempted coup.

Chanting "CIA must go," and waving branches of palm leaves, the protesters invaded an annex of the high commission that houses private offices, demolishing them. They broke through an iron gate in front of the U.S. Embassy and tore down the flag.

The demonstration was the most concrete event in a day in which tensions rose in the capital, and the Nigerian reaction to the death of Gen. Mohammed appeared to be taking an anti-Western turn.

The target of the protest was clearly the high commission. The U.S. Embassy, 200 yards away, seemed to have been an afterthought. Britain and the United States protested the attack today.

The attack was prompted by new reports that the British high commissioner had met for 15 minutes Friday morning with Col. Dimka.



Associated Press.

CARRIED OUT—Rabbi Meir Kahane is removed from hall in Brussels where World Conference on Soviet Jewry was under way after he tried to force his way in.

U.K. Tightens Police Guard For Wilson

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Scotland Yard tightened its guard around Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other government leaders today following death threats to two officials and more Irish Republican Army bombings in Northern Ireland.

The security was increased after threats were telephoned to Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Labor party Whip Robert Mellish, apparently from the IRA, in connection with the death as a result of a hunger strike last week of Frank Stagg, an imprisoned IRA man.

Mr. Jenkins had refused to give in to the demand of Stagg, a convicted bomber serving a jail term in England, to be moved to a prison in Northern Ireland. The IRA vowed revenge after Stagg died on the 62d day of his hunger strike.

Telephone callers, both with Irish accents, made their threats to the homes of both government officials. One told Mr. Mellish's wife that he was "on the list"—an apparent reference to an IRA death list for government officials.

The IRA bombing campaign that began after Stagg's death continued in Newry, south of Belfast, with the destruction of a hardware store. Two men planted the bomb, gave a 10-minute warning and fled. No one was hurt.

Eight deaths have been reported in Northern Ireland since Stagg's death and more than 130 suspects have been arrested.

Over the objections of his family, the IRA has planned a martyr's funeral for Stagg in the Irish Republic. But his body remained in England and there was no indication when the funeral would take place.

Arms From U.S.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP).—A Conservative legislator told the House of Commons today that 85 per cent of the arms found in possession of the IRA come from the United States.

"I would ask how Americans would feel if they found that there was an organization in Europe raising funds to do this sort of thing in the U.S.," Toby Jessel said in a question to Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Spain Says 1980 Is Its Deadline To Join the EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Spain intends to apply for membership in the Common Market by 1980 at the latest, Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Areilza said here yesterday.

He said at a news conference after talks with senior EEC officials that "1980 will be the final deadline and that deadline could be cut short."

For the moment, he added, Spain would prefer to extend a 1970 trade agreement with the EEC to include its three newest members—Britain, Ireland and Denmark—rather than resume stalled talks on a new accord.

EEC foreign ministers agreed a month ago to resume trade talks, cut off last October to protest the execution of five terrorists in Spain. But the ministers said that Spain could not join the Common Market until it was well on the road to a pluralist democracy.

Mr. de Areilza appeared confident today that Spain could meet this condition. "The situation in Spain has changed," he said.

Despite this assertion, he had to enter EEC headquarters by a side door for his meetings, to avoid some 100 staff members demonstrating to protest his visit.

Algeria Blast Kills 33

ALGIERS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—A gas explosion killed 33 persons Monday and injured 40 in the town of Tiaret, 140 miles southwest of Algiers, the Algerian news agency APS reported today.

Spain Drafts In Barcelona

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, others engaged in running battles with the police on the Ramblas, the city's main pedestrian thoroughfare.

Last night, thousands of teachers, schoolchildren and their parents marched through the streets calling for free, democratic schools. Another problem that Barcelona has is a shortage of public schools.

The King has seen none of this agitated scene for he has spent his days visiting other parts of the region, returning here in the early evening to the palace high above the city. Aside from the brief moment Monday night, he has had no contact with the public in Barcelona.

Kidnapped Man Released

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 18 (AP).—José Luis Arrasate, 36, son of a Basque industrialist kidnapped 35 days ago by Basque guerrillas, was released today, the Spanish news agency Cifra reported. The agency said Mr. Arrasate was in good health.

Treaty to Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—President Ford submitted to the Senate today a U.S.-Spanish military cooperation treaty and said he envisioned the integration of Spain "into the institutions of Europe and the North Atlantic defense system."

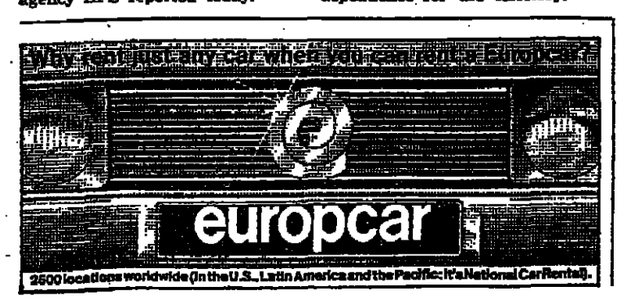
The treaty, which provides for continued use by U.S. forces of four bases in Spain, requires ratification by two-thirds of the Senate.

Somalia Bids UN Dispatch Mission

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 18 (UPI).—Somalia proposed today that the Security Council send a fact-finding mission to investigate its dispute with France concerning a border confrontation in the Djibouti area early this month.

Both France and Somalia told the Security Council they were willing to enter talks with each other to settle the situation on the frontier of the territory of the Afars and the Issas—formerly called French Somaliland.

Somalia pressed the issue before the Security Council, to which it first brought a complaint against France on Feb. 5, one day after French forces opened fire to rescue 30 children held as hostages in a school bus. The children were held by guerrillas of the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, seeking independence for the territory.



Settlement in Israel Asked Of Soviet Jewish Emigrants

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Meir said: "It's demagogy. You don't jump into a conference of this kind because you have got something to say that others at the conference do not agree with."

Rabbi Kahane's arrest was a repetition of an incident five years ago when he tried to force his way into the first world conference on Soviet Jewry. The Belgian government expelled him from the country on that occasion and a police spokesman said today that he would be expelled again.

Moscow Sit-In Ends

MOSCOW, Feb 18 (AP).—Five young U.S. Jews ended a sit-down protest in the Health Ministry today after seven hours, reporting they got no satisfaction on their demand to find out about the condition of an imprisoned Jewish doctor, Mikhail Shtern.

"Rather than be manhandled, we decided to leave on our own accord," said Fred Pierce, 23, one of the group that had initially vowed to stay until they were satisfied about the "safety and well-being" of Dr. Shtern, 56, who is said to be ailing in a Ukrainian prison.

Dr. Shtern was sentenced in December, 1974, on charges of bribe-taking and malpractice. The case became the focus of protest from Jewish activists here and abroad, who claimed that Dr. Shtern was really being persecuted because his two sons applied to emigrate to Israel.

A Fiscal Plan Is Proposed For Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 18 (AP).—Premier Rashid Karami charted a broad economic and political reconstruction plan today to overcome the damage of Lebanon's civil war.

In a nationwide radio address, Mr. Karami overruled proposals for a moratorium on debts, but promised government intervention to facilitate repayments by citizens to banks.

He said that a series of extraordinary Cabinet sessions will start Saturday to set up new credit banks and a national council for planning and investment and to enlarge the industry and tourism credit bank.

Yesterday, Economic Minister Adel Osseiran said that Lebanon will seek $1.5 billion in loans from the United States, Europe and the Arab oil states to help rebuild its economy.

"It is too early to determine the precise amount of damage to the economy. Preliminary estimates by my experts put it at $3.5 billion to $4.4 billion," Mr. Osseiran said in an interview.

Other estimates run as high as $10 billion.

Grants, Contributions

"Initially, we need $1.5 billion in loans, but I'm hopeful that the size of grants and contributions from governments and Lebanese emigrants would help reduce the size of projected loans," Mr. Osseiran said.

In his address today, Mr. Karami said: "I urge citizens to start repaying their debts at once instead of waiting for government action to help them out. Some seem to operate under the impression that a moratorium is forthcoming. No, this is not relevant at all. The government might talk the banks into extending easier repayment terms, and that will be all."

He promised equal and just compensation by the government to citizens whose properties were damaged or looted during the civil war.

"But some people seem to wait impatiently for government help," he said. "I urge citizens to start at once repairing their shops, offices and homes if they can. This will in no way affect the size of compensation they are to get from the government," he added.

Mr. Karami added that compensation will depend on the availability of funds.

New Cabinet

Mr. Karami promised a new Cabinet to replace the six-man government he formed in July to deal with the civil war. The planned Cabinet would be a national unity government, including representatives of various religious factions in the country.

Syrian mediators, led by Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, pushed through steps to form the new government and initiate the reform plan.

Meantime, Prosecutor General Dieb Darwish indicted a Palestinian student on charges of murdering a U.S. and a Lebanese dean at the American University of Beirut yesterday.

The prosecutor demanded the death penalty for the accused assassin, Najem Najem.

The mixed armistice commission decided today to establish heavily armed police posts on all university campuses following yesterday's killings.

Large-Scale Aid

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (AP).—Lebanon will need large-scale international aid for about 18 months to recover from the civil war, the UN High Commission for Refugees said here today.

It said that the most urgent needs include food, medicine, clothes, blankets and shelter. The commission plans to start airlifting aid into Lebanon in the next few days.

Comecon Chief Urges Pact With Common Market

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP).—The executive secretary of the East European economic bloc, Comecon, made a strong plea today for a cooperation agreement with West Europe's economic community, declaring that détente and economic achievements in the East had opened "broad prospects for the development of mutually advantageous, large-scale" relations.

Nikolai Faddeyev made his plea at a news conference at Comecon headquarters two days after Comecon's chairman, Gerhard Weiss of East Germany, gave a new draft of such an agreement to the Common Market.

Mr. Weiss presented the document in Luxembourg to Premier Gaston Thorn, current chairman of the Common Market's Council of Ministers.

Mr. Faddeyev indicated that a Comecon-Common Market agreement would permit both bloc-to-bloc trade relations and treaties among member countries.

In a statement distributed after the news conference, Mr. Faddeyev said that the terms of the Comecon-proposed agreement include trade relations on a most-favored-nation basis.

Ethiopia Rulers Oust Patriarch; Arrest Reported

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers have removed from office the patriarch of the country's Orthodox Church, Abuna Tewofios.

Addis Ababa radio tonight accused the patriarch of a series of crimes against the Ethiopian people, including misappropriation of relief funds and illegal accumulation of millions of dollars.

The broadcast made no mention of the whereabouts of the patriarch, and local sources would not confirm reports that he was under arrest. His replacement was named as Abuna Onis, a priest from the northern province of Tigre.

The radio said that Abuna Tewofios, appointed by the late emperor and not elected by the Christian clergy, had spent his time in office oppressing and not helping the people.

In another development, Ethiopian security forces in Shoa province, near here, killed four men, described as reactionaries, yesterday in an incident in which a soldier was also shot to death.

Still No Progress At Cyprus Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Negotiators for Cyprus's Turkish and Greek communities met for the second day today without any sign of progress.

The session was marked by a one-hour discussion. "There were no signs of progress," conference sources said.

Glafkos Clerides, the chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator, told journalists after the meeting that talks with Turkish-Cypriot delegate Rauf Denktash will resume tomorrow and will center on territorial issues.

UN Forces At New Posts In the Sinai

TEL AVIV, Feb. 18 (AP).—United Nations forces took up new positions on strategic Sinai desert terrain today, occupying a 500-square-mile area that includes key military passes monitored by a complex of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S.-manned outposts.

Swedish troops of the United Nations Emergency Force joined Israeli soldiers in the Mitla and Gidi mountain passes this morning.

The Israelis will evacuate the two passes—held since their capture from Egypt in the 1967 Mideast war—Saturday under the terms of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's September truce accord.

The passes are the only routes through the mountains of central Sinai accessible to armor and heavy military machines.

Three-Year Truce

Israeli forces are to withdraw to defensive positions at the eastern ends of the passes, less than two miles from the U.S.-manned early warning stations and sensor fields that will monitor the area during the three-year truce period.

The Israelis also continued their withdrawal from Sinai territory north of the Gidi and Mitla region today, pulling back from 600 square miles of sand dunes and desert scrub reaching to the Mediterranean shore.

The zone is the biggest land area evacuated by the Israelis under the terms of the agreement, which stipulates that Israel is to withdraw from 1,900 square miles of the Sinai Peninsula by Saturday, completing its turnover of land to UNEF and Egyptian forces.

Both the Mitla and Gidi region and the coastal area will become parts of a new UN buffer zone between Israeli and Egyptian troops.

After Checks by Russia and U.S.

Izvestia Calls Embassy Radiation Harmless

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The government newspaper Izvestia said today that Soviet and U.S. representatives had made joint checks for radiation at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and found no danger to health.

The paper did not deny the presence of microwave emissions, nor did it explicitly refute the allegation that the radiation was linked to Soviet eavesdropping devices. The issue of bugging was not mentioned.

Asked about the Izvestia article and the reported joint checks, a spokesman for the embassy replied: "No comment," thereby maintaining the policy of silence that was imposed on the embassy by Washington when the story first became public 10 days ago.

Unofficially, embassy sources have told some correspondents that microwave radiation, whose biological effects are little known, had been detected on the upper floors of the nine-story embassy building, concentrated on the ambassador's office and other key areas. It was reportedly also found in some apartments in the complex where some embassy employees and their families live.

The microwaves are believed to activate or recharge batteries in bugging devices hidden in walls, floors and ceilings. Another theory is that the waves are directed against windows, where they can pick up subtle vibrations of the glass, transmit them over some distance and then amplify them to audible proportions.

According to some reports, the United States has discussed the matter with the Soviet Union, hoping to resolve it quietly. A U.S. official said last week that such a resolution was possible.

Without addressing itself to the question of eavesdropping, Izvestia denounced the report as "a strange sensation."

"Needless to say, all this is a trumped-up story from beginning to end," the paper declared.

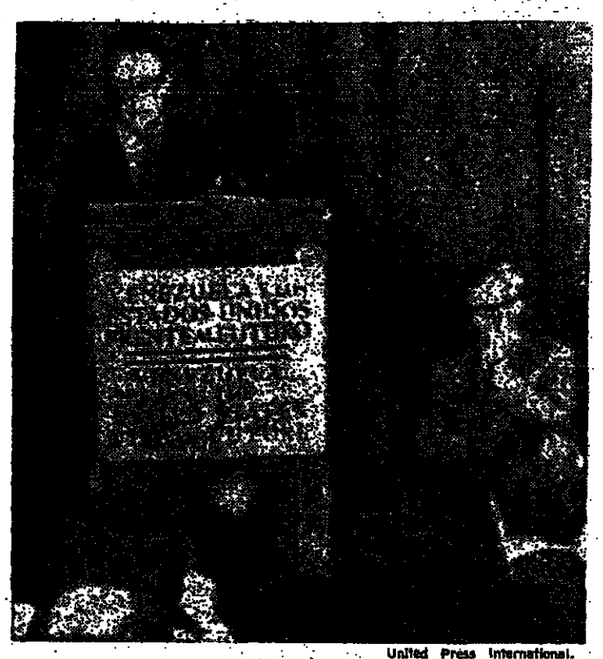
It suggested that the radiation could come from various sources. "A certain electromagnetic field may develop in the functioning of radio and television stations, other means of communication and some industrial enterprises," Izvestia wrote.

"In big cities its level can fluctuate in various districts of the city depending on the presence of some or other industrial enterprises. There is nothing unusual about it. It is a physical phenomenon known to every schoolchild."

The paper then observed that "the building of the U.S. Embassy is equipped like a ship with numerous antennae and large-sized installations." It is clear even to a person who is not expert in these things that the use of such installations may be a source that increases the general level of the electromagnetic field above and on the premises where they are installed."

Izvestia expressed the view that the allegation—which became known after embassy employees were briefed by Ambassador Walter Stoessel jr.—had been intentionally leaked to the press by sources "that oppose the course of maintaining and developing good, normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States."

Medical personnel at the embassy have reportedly been doing blood tests of employees and the health histories of diplomats stationed here in the past are being checked for any abnormal patterns. But officials here have said that no illness has been found so far that could be attributed to the radiation.



United Press International.

VENEZUELA SPEECH—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his policy speech on Latin American relations.

A 6-Point Cooperation Plan Is Offered Latins by Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

ican countries, including Cuba, on transfer of technology and on defining a "code of conduct" for the "behavior of transnational enterprises" in Latin America.

- Mr. Kissinger promised that the United States would negotiate "on the basis of parity and dignity" on specific differences with each Latin American country, including Panama on the future of the Canal Zone.
- For the poorest Latin American countries, Mr. Kissinger promised the continuance of U.S. aid, now about $300 million a year, to meet basic needs of health, education and agriculture.
- The secretary reasserted the U.S. commitment to mutual security of the hemisphere through the Rio Treaty of reciprocal assistance against "those who would seek to undermine solidarity, threaten independence or export violence."

He suggested that the areas of cooperation he outlined be discussed at the next meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of American States to be held in Chile in June.

[Today, Mr. Kissinger arrived in Lima on the second leg of his Latin American tour.]

Turkish Sea Maneuvers

ANKARA, Feb. 18 (AP).—Turkey will hold naval and air force maneuvers in the Aegean Sea next Wednesday and Thursday, a Turkish general staff spokesman announced today.

System Created To Aid Tracing Of Stolen Cars

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) said yesterday it has developed a system which will make it easier for police to trace stolen cars.

"Tracking down stolen vehicles will become much easier in the future thanks to the international vehicle identification number (VIN) system," ISO said. "It will make life a lot tougher for car thieves."

VIN is a special code giving a description of the vehicle, designation of the manufacturer and distinguishing one car from another. It is a combination of a maximum of 17 letters and numerals, ISO said.

"VIN constitutes a unique identification for every single vehicle produced anywhere in the world for the next 30 years and could replace the chassis number," ISO added.

Interpol is backing the system. "The principle has been accepted widely," a spokesman for ISO said. "Both the U.S. government and the Common Market will introduce regulations requiring all new vehicles to have a VIN in future."

Including Independent Oversight Board

Ford Plans Reform of Intelligence Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

of public guidelines which will serve as legally binding charters for our intelligence agencies." He said the charters would provide "stringent protections for the rights of American citizens."

The President, in his statement, did not enumerate the details of the charters, but earlier White House sources said they would include strong proscriptions against domestic surveillance operations by the CIA, limitations on covert operations abroad and regulations to prohibit violations of civil rights by any federal intelligence-gathering agency.

Mr. Ford's creation of an intelligence committee and an oversight board and his "charters" for the various agencies do not require legislation, White House sources said.

He will seek a law to strengthen protection against the leaking of government secrets.

He said that he planned to send to Congress "special legislation to safeguard critical intelligence secrets."

"This legislation would make it a crime for a government employee who has access to certain highly classified information to reveal that information improperly." Mr. Ford did not make clear in the statement whether this would cover former employees with secret knowledge, but White House aides said that it would.

Mr. Ford's statement represented the "bare bones" of a wide range of orders and administrative actions, some public and some private, which will take place shortly, one key White House source said.

Mr. Ford's statement carried the tone of strong support for the CIA and the other intelligence agencies and began with sharp criticism of leaks of information.

"For over a year, the nation has engaged in exhaustive investigations into the activity of the CIA and other intelligence units, facts, hearsay and closely held secrets—all have been spread out on the public record," he said.

Mr. Ford again voiced his concern over the abuses that the investigations of the intelligence community have disclosed, but again pledged that "I will not be a party to the dismantling of the CIA and the other intelligence agencies."

He said that "to operate without adequate and timely intelligence information will cripple our security in a world that is hostile to our freedoms."

From the standpoint of protecting against intelligence agency abuses, Mr. Ford's most important step may be the setting up of the oversight board. As it is conceived by administration officials, it would have the power to monitor all intelligence activities and would receive reports directly from the inspectors general of the various agencies. If it saw a particular abuse, these sources said, it could recommend disciplinary action or prosecution to the attorney general.

Mr. Bush will head a three-man committee made up of William Hyland, of the NSC, and Robert Ellsworth, an assistant secretary of defense for intelligence, which will formulate the budget for the intelligence community and allocate its resources.

If a disagreement occurs, these sources said, it would be "appealed" to the National Security Council and ultimately to the President. Mr. Bush, these sources said, will not be a "czar" of intelligence and will have to "negotiate" his differences with member agencies.

Meanwhile, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities yesterday abandoned its efforts to secure the names of U.S. and foreign journalists who have cooperated with the CIA, saying that their identities were not crucial to the success of its investigation of the federal intelligence agencies.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., who heads the panel's subcommittee on foreign intelligence activities, said that the CIA had agreed instead to provide the senators with "certain files" describing its associations with journalists.

U.K. Police Hold Five in Plot to Extort $2 Million

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Police say they have cracked a multimillion-dollar extortion plot against one of the world's biggest gold corporations.

Britain's Regional Crime Squad and Scotland Yard's Criminal Intelligence Bureau arrested three London area men and two women yesterday in connection with the alleged plot to extort £1.1 million ($2.2 million) from directors of the Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa Ltd.

The five were charged with demanding money with menaces and appeared in court, police said.

They were remanded for a week. The women and one of the men were held in custody while the two other men were each allowed $3,000 bail. The hearings were formal and no pleas were entered.

The chairman of the firm is Harry Oppenheimer, 68, reputed to be one of the world's richest men. He and five other directors of the corporation were the targets of the threats, according to the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency.

Race Relations Guide for U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—A new race relations bill published today will strengthen the law against racial discrimination for Britain's 1.7 million colored residents and establish a commission to ensure fair treatment for immigrants.

Three per cent of the country's working population is black, and the proposals extend the law to stop color bars in social and sporting clubs, which are at present excluded by court decisions. Small clubs, whose main object is to confer benefits on particular racial groups, will be exempted.

The bill, which is expected to become law later this year, covers jobs, housing, education and advertising and the offer of goods and services.

French Charge Man In Boy's Kidnap Death

TROYES, France, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Patrick Henry, 23, was charged today with strangling a 7-year-old boy after holding him for a ransom of 1 million francs ($223,000).

A police spokesman said Mr. Henry, a salesman, confessed with "arrogance and complete lack of emotion" to having strangled Philippe Bertrand. Detectives had trailed Mr. Henry to a suburban hotel yesterday, overpowered him during his attempt to flee over the roofs, and found the body of the boy under the bed of his hotel room. Police said the boy was killed shortly after being kidnapped outside his school 19 days ago.

Schmidt Rebuffs Polish-Pact Foes

BONN, Feb. 18 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government today rejected demands by the conservative opposition to reopen negotiations with Poland on a controversial $900-million détente agreement.

Chief government spokesman Klaus Boelling said after a Cabinet session that both sides exhausted their willingness to make concessions when Mr. Schmidt and Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek wrapped up the agreement in Helsinki last August.

The opposition leadership, whose 26-15 voting majority in the parliamentary upper house enables it to override lower-house approval of the agreement, presented a list of demands yesterday for new Polish concessions, threatening to block the agreement on March 12 unless the government makes extreme efforts to obtain the concessions in new negotiations.

Bonn Is Shifting Aide In Soviet Spy Charge

BONN, Feb. 18 (UPI).—A West German diplomat accused of espionage by the Russians is being transferred, a West German spokesman said today. He said the transfer of the diplomat had been planned for a year.

The Soviet Union yesterday accused Eberhard Heyken, the West German press attaché in Moscow, of being a spy. The West German spokesman said the charge is without foundation.

80 Already Purchased

Iran Reported Halting Orders For Grumman F-14 Fighters

By Pranay Gupte

BETHPAGE, N. Y., Feb. 18 (NYT).—The government of Iran is reported to have decided not to order any more F-14 fighter planes from the Grumman Corp. beyond the 80 planes currently being produced for the Iranian Air Force.

Grumman had hoped to sell 40 more F-14s to Iran, and negotiations on the projected contract were being carried out in Washington and in Tehran. The reported Iranian decision has been conveyed to the Long Island-based company in an informal letter, as well as personally to Grumman representatives in Tehran.

"We don't need any more," Gen. Hassan Toufanian, Iran's vice-minister of war, said in Tehran.

Although he declined to elaborate, other Iranian officials in Tehran as well as aerospace-industry representatives in the United States said that Gen. Toufanian and other influential members of Iran's military high command had maintained privately that, at $22 million a plane, the Grumman F-14 Tomcat was too costly.

These reports come amid a controversy between Grumman and Gen. Toufanian over a $28-million commission that, the general said last week, Grumman had agreed to pay Iran. Grumman had originally contracted to transfer the money, which would have come out of its profits, to private agents in Tehran.

But Grumman, after having paid $6 million to the agents—Starlight International and Shaham, Inc., which are operated by Americans, not Iranians—then was ordered to turn over the entire $28 million to the Iranian government as a result of Iranian objection to the use of private lobbyists.

One of those lobbyists, Houshang Lavi, who maintains an office in Plainview, N.Y., charged in an interview that the Iranian directive, which was issued by Gen. Toufanian, was motivated by the general's desire to pocket the commission himself.

Mr. Lavi also charged that Gen. Toufanian and an associate, the late Gen. Muhammad Khatami, worked through an agency called Taslihat, which, he said, is a "military-industrial organization" that negotiates complex weapons sales.

Tapes Made

Displaying what he said were tapes made by him of transactions with Gen. Toufanian's representative, a man named Albert Fuge, Mr. Lavi said that he was forced by Mr. Fuge to turn over most of the commissions to the latter. In the tape recordings, Mr. Fuge identified himself as having acted on behalf of the two generals.

Mr. Fuge, a retired U.S. military officer, did not return several calls that were placed to his Manhattan office yesterday. Gen. Toufanian, in Iran, emphatically denied Mr. Lavi's charges.

When asked yesterday to comment on Iran's reported decision regarding further F-14 orders, a Grumman spokesman said: "The decision is strictly a matter for the government of Iran."

According to sources in Iran and in the Department of Defense in Washington, Gen. Toufanian has led the military group trying to convince Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi to buy 300 F-16s, the lightweight fighter plane that will be produced by the General Dynamics Corp. for the U.S. Air Force.

Lobbying for Orders

Grumman is also manufacturing 390 Tomcats for the U.S. Navy for $6.4 billion and the concern is lobbying for more Pentagon orders for the next decade.

Congressional officials in Washington suggested yesterday that the failure to obtain further orders from Iran could jeopardize Grumman's prospects for obtaining new Navy orders for the next decade.

Aerospace industry authorities say that, if defense contractors do not get such orders now, they may be pushed out of the business by the end of this decade, when the present F-14 contract runs out.

Callaghan Finds Time Short for Rhodesia Talks

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that Rhodesia's situation is now one of "extreme gravity" and that Prime Minister Ian Smith has "very little time" to reach agreement with black African leaders.

"The situation there is one of extreme gravity," Mr. Callaghan said in reply to parliamentary questioners about the outlook for southern Africa following a victory in Angola of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

"Mr. Smith has very little time left in which to come to an accommodation with Mr. Nkomo," he said. Joshua Nkomo is leader of African nationalists inside Rhodesia. "Mr. Smith must make a positive response to Mr. Nkomo's proposals very quickly."

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian constitutional talks, due to have resumed today after a six-day break, have been postponed because of the illness of the wife of Mr. Nkomo, a spokesman said. No new date has been set for the resumption of the talks.

New IQ Testing Designed to Bar 'Cultural Bias'

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—A new testing technique designed to compensate for the alleged "cultural bias" of standard IQ tests has been developed by Dr. Jane Mercer, chairman of the Sociology Department of the University of California at Riverside.

The technique, known as the system of Multicultural Pluralistic Assessment and designed for children 5 to 11 years old, compares an individual's performance not with a fixed universal standard but with the scores of other children from a similar social and cultural background.

When used in a school, Dr. Mercer said, it can enable teachers to distinguish between students who are retarded and those who—while still in need of special instruction—do poorly on tests because they are unfamiliar with the cultural values built into them.

"Many minority-group students are labeled retarded when they really have considerable potential," she said in an interview.

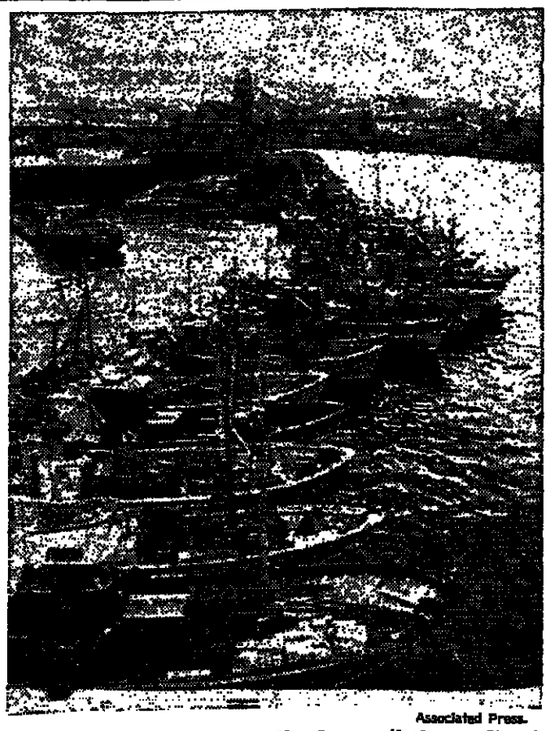
"They are put in slow classes when what they really need is something like an English-as-second-language program. Our system is designed to help teachers make such judgments."

Senate Asked to Back Swiss Bank Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—President Ford asked the Senate today to ratify a treaty with Switzerland that would make it easier to trace the dealings of organized criminals despite that country's bank secrecy laws.

Mr. Ford said that in the past "procedures for obtaining needed information have been generally ponderous and inadequate" because of Swiss bank secrecy.

"The new treaty, as implemented by Swiss legislation, should open up new avenues of cooperation in Switzerland and greatly facilitate the work of the United States law enforcement and prosecuting agencies, especially in dealing with cases involving organized crime," he said.



Associated Press.

BLOCKADE—Fishermen lined up their craft at entrance to the port of Marseilles yesterday to protest what they consider unfairly low prices for their fish.



United Press International.

Kim (left) and Kristy Shearin with Snoopy.

Return of Snoopy Injects Life Into Family's Shaggy Dog Story

HOMESTEAD, Fla., Feb. 18 (UPI).—Orris Shearin spent three months explaining the joys of "dog heaven" to his two children after their pet was left with a veterinarian to be put to sleep. Now he is trying to explain reincarnation.

Snoopy, the result of an encounter between a terrier and a dachshund, was to be dispatched to the Great Doghouse in the Sky in November because he had an incurable mange condition.

Ensuing events are cloudy, but somehow Snoopy, with a new flea collar, a new name and a seemingly healthy coat, turned up on the Shearin doorstep last week, scratching for admittance.

Mr. Shearin and his wife were at work and Mrs. Shearin's mother, Mrs. Lillian Pearce, was with the children, aged 8 and 4.

"I almost had a heart attack when I looked out and saw Snoopy," Mrs. Pearce said.

Mrs. Shearin said, "Mother phoned me at work and said, 'There's a ghost outside the front door.'"

The Shearins went home and found Snoopy with his mange apparently cured. They called the veterinarian, who said he would return the $15 they paid for Snoopy's demise.

"The vet is not sure himself how Snoopy survived or where he has spent the last three months. He thinks maybe one of his office workers took the dog, but no one is owning up to it," Mrs. Shearin said.

But since the parents spent the last three months explaining dog heaven to the children, they want to know why he is back.

Opposition in Japan Demands New Hearings on Lockheed

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (AP).—Opposition parties demanded today that a parliamentary probe into alleged Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoffs take priority over debate on the fiscal 1976 government budget.

Premier Takeo Miki expressed concern over the results of a two-day parliamentary hearing that developed no new evidence and mainly heard denials of any connection with payoffs. Mr. Miki pledged that his government will step up efforts to clear up all doubts. He was considering dispatching a special envoy to Washington.

Four major opposition parties said that a new round of parliamentary hearings is essential and rejected requests by the ruling Liberal-Democratic party to resume budget debates interrupted by the Lockheed case.

They said that the public's concern over the alleged payoffs have increased following the hearings since there were several contradictions with what former Lockheed executive A.C. Kotchian told a U.S. Senate subcommittee in Washington.

Key Figure

Opposition parties said they will not agree to resume the budget debate until Yoshio Kodama, a powerful rightist political figure, is summoned to testify before parliament because he is a key figure in the case. They are also demanding additional witnesses, including former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Kodama, alleged to have received $7 million from Lockheed, was excused from testifying yesterday on the ground of illness. A doctor who examined him today at the request of the budget committee said Mr. Kodama, 65, was still suffering the effects of a recent stroke and that even bedside testimony would be unwise.

In downtown Tokyo, about 2,400 persons rallied and adopted an appeal calling on parliament to continue hearings on the scandal.

The rally was sponsored by the Socialist party and the 4.5-million-member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

"The present outlook is that the Lockheed scandal is heading toward a not-so-spotless whitewash typical of similar large-scale cases of corruption," said Japan's largest newspaper, Asahi Shimbun.

Spanish Investigation

MADRID, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Spain has instructed its embassy in Washington to investigate allegations that Spaniards have been involved in the Lockheed bribery scandal, Foreign Ministry sources said today. A company spokesman here denied that Lockheed had given bribes in Spain.

Concern in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 18 (AP).—The parliamentary members of the ruling Social Democratic party officially asked the Bonn government today to report what it knows about alleged Lockheed payments to a West German political party.

Colombia Reaction

BOGOTA, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Colombia will not buy aircraft from Lockheed until the company reveals the names of Colombian officials it is alleged to have bribed, the government said last night.

According to a report in the Mexican newspaper Excelsior, Lockheed paid former air force commanders Ramon Calderon and Armando Urrego Bernal $100,000 in 1972 to promote aircraft sales.

Reagan Is Too Conservative To Win Election, Ford Says

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP).—President Ford, attacking Ronald Reagan for his stands on Social Security and the transfer of federal programs to state and local governments, said last night that Mr. Reagan is too politically conservative to win a national election.

Mr. Ford, however, backed off his earlier prediction that he would defeat Mr. Reagan in the first crucial Republican presidential primaries in New Hampshire and Florida, saying, "I think we will do quite well in both."

In his first nationally televised news conference since Nov. 26, the President said: "I believe anybody to the right of me—Democrat or Republican—can't win a national election." Just moments earlier, he had said: "I think Reagan is to the right of me philosophically."

Specifically, Mr. Ford said that he and Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, differ on how best to insure the integrity of the Social Security system and how best to transfer more power and responsibility from the federal government to state and local governments.

Mr. Reagan, the President said, "has suggested, from time to time, that Social Security be voluntary rather than mandatory" and that Social Security funds be invested in the stock market as a way to make the funds grow.

'Better Way'

He said that he disagreed with both ideas and that his own proposal—an increase in the Social Security payroll tax, levied on both employers and employees, from 5.85 per cent to 6.15 per cent—is "the better way" to protect the system.

He also criticized Mr. Reagan's plan to transfer federal programs to state and local governments, saying that "the better way" was his own plan to transfer federal funds with no conditions attached.

The President's comments on Social Security were some of his most specific criticisms of Mr. Reagan to date and were clearly aimed at the Feb. 24 primary in New Hampshire and the March 9 primary in Florida, where there are large blocs of elderly voters.

The Republican presidential primary race is believed to be close in New Hampshire and Florida, with Mr. Reagan said by many political observers to be leading in Florida.

Earlier yesterday, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced that the President will return to New Hampshire tomorrow and Friday to campaign.

On other subjects during the news conference, the President said he has no plans to ask former President Richard Nixon to postpone his scheduled visit to China.

The Nixon trip will occur three days before the New Hampshire primary. Some of Mr. Ford's political strategists fear publicity about the trip will remind voters of Mr. Ford's controversial pardon of Mr. Nixon, possibly damaging him at the polls.

Calling the Nixon trip the journey of "a private citizen," the President said he saw no reason for him to intervene in his predecessor's plans. He said that Mr. Nixon has been given no briefings by government officials and he saw no foreign policy complications from it.

Venezuelan Aide Must Quit Over Bribe Charges

CARACAS, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Venezuela's minister of oil said yesterday that the country's top delegate at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will have to resign to defend himself against charges of accepting a bribe from the Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles.

President Carlos Andres Perez said an executive investigation had produced evidence that bribes totaling $1.6 million were paid by Occidental to seven persons, including Alberto Flores, 38, Venezuela's governor on the Executive Board of OPEC.

The charges have been denied by Occidental and by three of the persons named in the executive investigation. Mr. Flores has been called home from a mission to the Middle East.

"For 10 years, Mr. Flores has performed his duties in the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons without fault, but he will have to resign to be free to defend himself," said Valentin Hernandez Acosta, the minister in charge of Venezuela's oil affairs.

Compensation in Doubt

CARACAS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Occidental Petroleum Corp., which is seeking $38 million in compensation for Venezuela's nationalization of its three oil fields here, could be denied any such payment if found guilty of having bribed officials to win the oil rights, the government's chief attorney said yesterday.

Alleges Death Threat, Forced Sex

Miss Hearst Defends Holdup Role

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Patricia Hearst testified in detail yesterday about the bank robbery for which she is on trial and also told the jury of having been forced into sexual intercourse by two members of the revolutionary band that kidnapped her.

Miss Hearst said that she was in the bank, a sawed-off carbine in her arms, because she had been threatened with death if she did not go along. She wore a wig, had an assigned seat in the car going to and from the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank on April 15, 1974, and was assigned a place to move around during the robbery, she said.

There were rehearsals by the group, the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, including one the day before the holdup, she said.

"They were having everyone stand in approximately their position in the bank," she testified. "It was like a rehearsal. I got kicked around by Patricia Soltysik [one of the group's members] because I wasn't enthusiastic enough."

25-Year Term

Miss Hearst faces a maximum 25-year prison sentence if convicted of armed robbery in the $10,690 holdup. She contends that she participated only to avoid being killed by her kidnappers.

"Cinque said he would keep his eye on me and, if I messed up in any way, I would be killed," she testified.

After the jury had again seen a film showing her movements during the robbery, Miss Hearst said she looked over her shoulder several times at Donald DeFreeze, the Symbionese group's commander—who called himself Cinque—because "I thought, even if I went in the bank, he was going to kill me anyway and I just wanted to get out of there."

Five persons assigned to go inside the bank rode to it in a station wagon, and four others waited outside "to kill them" if the police showed up before the inside crew escaped, Miss Hearst said.

The 21-year-old granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst, the founder of a newspaper empire, testified that it was April 1, 1974, when she learned that the group planned to rob the bank and show her as an exhibit of their strength.

Questions and Answers

In questioning by F. Lee Bailey, chief defense attorney, Miss Hearst told how she had been held in a locked closet, blindfolded, and how one of the band, Angela Atwood, came to her in the closet:

Q. Can you tell us what she said, as best you can remember?

A. She said that I was going to sleep with William Wolfe, and so I did.

Q. Did she explain to you any of the customs of the SLA, what their sexual pattern was that you were to be aware of?

A. Yes, she said that she and everybody else wanted me to know more about what it was like being in the cell with them and that everyone had to take care of the needs of other people and that sexual freedom was a part of the functioning of the cell and, since I'd been there, even though I was in the closet, that I should know more about them.

Q. How long after she had this conversation with you did Willie Wolfe come in?

A. Not long after that. I don't know exactly. It was the same night.

Q. When Mr. Wolfe came in the closet, what did he say and do?

A. I don't really know what, if anything, he said.

Q. Did he take you out of the closet?

A. No.

Q. What did he do?

A. He came into the closet and he closed the door and . . .

Q. Did he make you lie down on the floor?

A. Yes.

Q. And then what did he do?

A. Had sexual intercourse.

Q. At some time after that, did someone else come to the closet for the same purpose?

A. Yes.

Q. How long after?

A. Maybe a week.

Q. Who was it?

A. It was Cinque.

Q. Did he do the same thing?

A. Yes.

Earlier, the jury heard Miss Hearst's voice, in a March 9, 1974, tape recording, question her parents' sincerity in attempts to ransom her.

"If it had been you, mom, or you, dad, who had been kidnapped instead of me, I know that I and the rest of the family and our friends would have done everything to get you back," the tape-recorded voice said.

This tape, the third issued by the Symbionese group, was the first in which Miss Hearst seemed to make a choice favoring the behavior of her abductors over that of her family and law enforcement officials who were looking for her after her abduction from her Berkeley apartment.

On this tape, she said, that "I no longer fear the SLA because they are not the ones who want me to die."

"I realize now that it's the FBI who wants to murder me," she said. "Only the FBI and certain people in the government stand to gain anything by my death."

Judge's Conclusion

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (AP).—Based on testimony heard outside the jury's presence, U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter said yesterday that he is not convinced Miss Hearst was "a prisoner whose every move was made under the watchful eyes of her captors."

Judge Carter came to that conclusion in an eight-page memorandum issued to explain why he gave the government approval last Wednesday to use certain evidence against the newspaper heiress, now on trial for bank robbery.

The contested evidence included the tape recordings in which Miss Hearst announced her decision to join her terrorist captors. It also included testimony from a teen-ager who said that Miss Hearst told him she was "a willing participant" in the bank robbery.

● "My Search for Patty Hearst," a book by Steven Weed, Miss Hearst's onetime fiancé, is reviewed on Page 12.

Strong Aftershock Shakes Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI).—A strong tremor lasting about 23 seconds rocked Guatemala before dawn today, spreading fresh terror through the capital and outlying area.

It was one of the strongest of more than 900 tremors and aftershocks felt since the Feb. 4 earthquake, which killed more than 22,000.

Old Question, New Riddle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—"Scientists have settled the dispute over which came first, the chicken or the egg," according to the National Geographic Society's news service.

"Reptiles were laying eggs thousands of years before chickens appeared, and the first chicken came from an egg laid by a bird that was not quite a chicken," the news service reported.

It did not indicate when the hatching occurred, but it is known that birds did not appear on earth until the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era, about 188 million years ago. So the first chicken must have come along later.

Now the only question is: Which came first, the reptile or the egg?

Study Indicates Drugs Cut Breast Cancer Recurrence

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—A three-drug combination treatment after surgery for breast cancer has dramatically reduced recurrence of cancer among patients who face a high risk of its reappearance, according to preliminary findings reported this week by Italian researchers.

Although it is too early to say whether the drug therapy will prolong life for years after the treatment is stopped, experts said yesterday that a significant increase in long-term survival was highly likely.

In fact, these experts suggested that, based on the early results of this and other similar studies, some form of postsurgical therapy with anti-cancer drugs should be used in all women with breast cancer who are found at surgery to have cancer cells in the lymph nodes around the breast.

Such patients, about 55 per cent of the 89,600 women who get breast cancer each year, currently have only a 45-per-cent chance of surviving five years after surgery.

By contrast, among breast cancer patients without cancer in the lymph nodes, 85 per cent survive at least five years.

Institute in Milan

The Italian research, directed by Dr. Gianni Bonadonna of the Istituto Nazionale Tumori in Milan and supported by the National Cancer Institute here, is to be published in the Feb. 19 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

In an accompanying editorial, Dr. James Holland, director of the cancer center at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, said the results of the drug treatment thus far were "nothing short of spectacular" and that the work was "of monumental importance."

Dr. Holland suggested that application of these findings in the coming decade could potentially improve or save hundreds of thousands of lives.

In the continuing Italian study, all the women underwent radical surgery for breast cancer and were found to have one or more cancerous lymph nodes. Many such women already had hidden undetectable spread of their cancer, or micrometastases, elsewhere in their bodies.

Local therapies, such as surgery and radiation, cannot destroy those metastases, but drug therapy is potentially able to since the drugs travel to all parts of the body.

Postoperative drug therapy is based on findings that drugs are most effective immediately after surgery when metastases are very small.

Groups in Study

The women in the Italian study have been followed for up to 27 months after surgery, with an average follow-up of 14 months. A group of 179 women received no further therapy. A second group of 207 women received a three-drug combination for a year, starting two weeks after they underwent radical mastectomy.

In the drug-treated group, 5.2 per cent of the women have developed a recurrence of their cancer thus far. In the control group, whose members received no treatment after surgery, cancer has recurred in 24 per cent.

After the drug therapy is stopped, there has been no increase in the relapse rate, the Italian researchers reported, indicating that the drugs are "destroying, and not merely suppressing, micrometastases."

The drugs used in the study are cyclophosphamide, methotrexate and 5-fluorouracil, a combination called CMF. These potent drugs cause a variety of side effects, including nausea and vomiting; suppression of blood-cell production, including white blood cells that are needed to fight infections; loss of hair and cessation of menstruation. In addition, they may have as yet unknown long-term effects, including increasing the risk of developing second cancers.

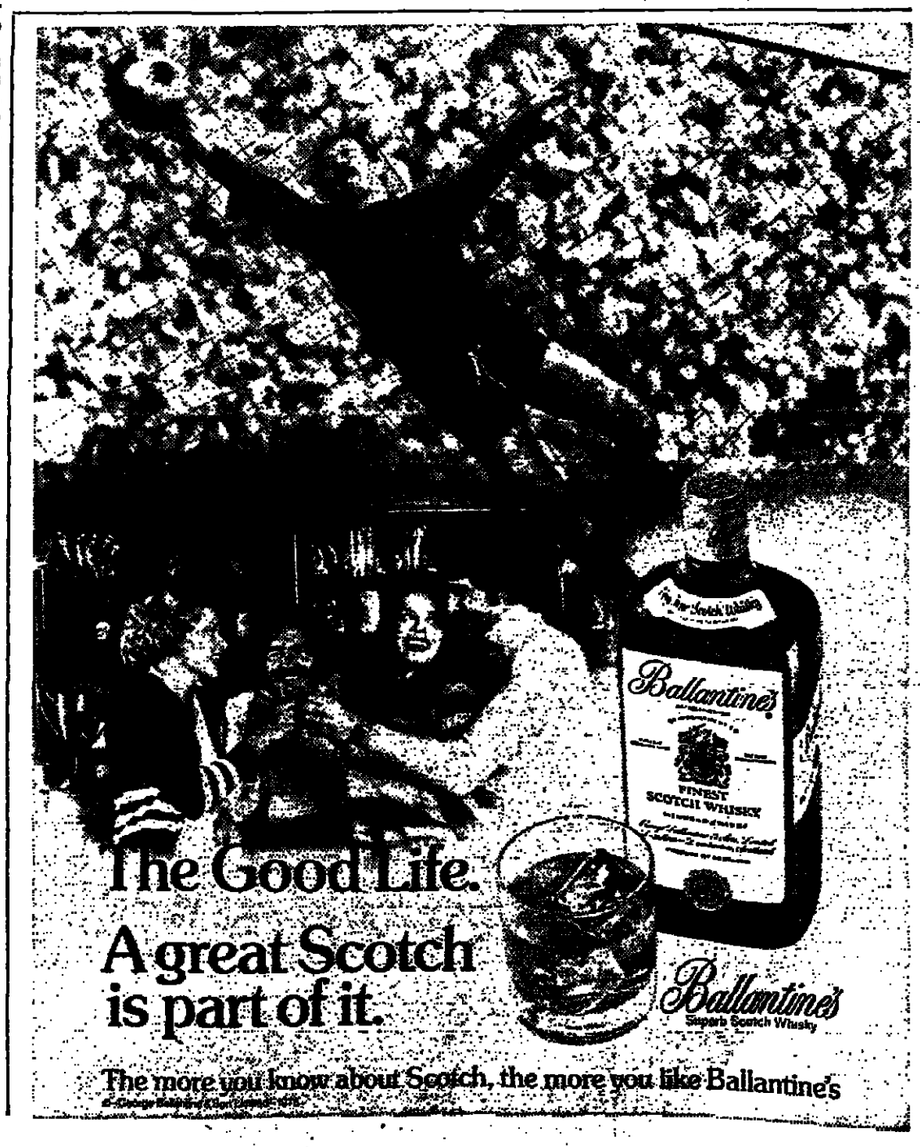
New Studies Set

Dr. Vincent Devita, director of cancer treatment at the National Cancer Institute, said that studies would seek to determine the most effective postoperative therapy that would produce the least serious side effects and the greatest saving of life.

The effectiveness of postoperative drug therapy for breast cancer, Dr. Devita said, is likely to encourage breast-cancer surgeons to consider "investigating the curative potential of less extensive operative procedures than radical mastectomy, if they know that drugs can be used to control micrometastases."

146th SALT Session

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met today for 1 hour and 10 minutes in the 146th session of the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).





POSTER CAMPAIGN—Broad sheets being pasted up in China during the campaign against alleged rightists. Keystone

People Told Little and Accept It

China News Curbs Shown in Leadership Story

By John Burns

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Chinese officials have a phrase for anyone, Chinese or foreign, who speculates on what is going on behind the scenes in that most secretive of countries. The phrase, *yao yan gong chang*, means rumor factories, and they were busy in the days before the disclosure that *Hua Kuo-feng* has taken over as acting premier, succeeding the late Chou En-lai.

Almost anywhere in the West, the process of selecting a new head of government would be headline news. But a Chinese reader could have scanned his newspaper, the People's Daily, without finding a single reference to the final decision. The only hint, to him and to the outside world, was the sudden decrease in the reported activities of key party leaders.

Pretense Maintained

These days, Peking officials tend to ignore the busiest of the "rumor factories," the small group of foreign correspondents permitted to live in Peking. Within unstated limits, the Chinese now tolerate speculative reporting that, only a few years ago, would have met with a "serious warning."

The pretense persists, however, that the personal roles in politics, so intriguing to Westerners—who will be the new premier, just how feeble is Chairman Mao Tse-tung, whatever happened to the purged head of state Liu Shao-chi—are absolutely not a subject for speculation among the Chinese.

"We do not consider such 'It is the policy of Chairman Mao and the party that matters, not personalities.'"

Any foreigner who has lived in China must suspect that this is not, as the Chinese say, *yishe shuo*—telling it straight. Many ordinary Chinese are acutely interested in who's who in Peking. "You've met the leaders?" youths will ask a foreigner on a Shanghai street. "What are they like? What did they say?"

A Chinese relying exclusively on the six-page People's Daily would have had to wait nearly two years for merely an outline of the death of Lin Piao, the defense minister and heir apparent to Chairman Mao, in an air crash in Mongolia.

When an earthquake hit Szechuan three years ago, causing widespread destruction and death, the only word of it in the party paper was a message of sympathy from Mr. Mao. In each case, tidbits reached Peking by word of mouth, carried northward by travelers.

If the party press looks dimly at domestic developments, it takes something of a reverse approach to events abroad, at least in the capitalist West. A Detroit automobile worker who earns $20,000 and owns a house and two cars does not make it; strikes, protests, inflation and recession do.

As president of the United States, Richard Nixon shook the hand of Mr. Mao, so the party paper did for him what it would never have done so long as it was castigating him as the paradigm of all imperialist devils. It referred to the Watergate affair only in passing, in a brief account of Mr. Nixon's resignation. But it continued to portray the United States as a land where people buy fresh air in cans because of the polluted air, and where the rich pamper their dogs with the best meat while the poor in Appalachia go hungry.

However such reports may serve the purposes of ideology, they are hardly the stuff of a sound foreign policy. Accordingly, Peking sees to it that many have access to more substantial reports than is available in the People's Daily. For some, this means access to Western newspapers, magazines and journals and to the shortwave broadcasts of the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp.

For many more, perhaps as many as 30 million readers across China, the information comes indirectly, in the form of journals and digests devoted entirely to Chinese translations of reports from foreign news agencies, papers and magazines.

Most Widely Read

Such publications are meant for Chinese eyes only, although one of them, the Reference News, occasionally falls into foreign hands. With a circulation of close to 9 million, against less than 4 million for the People's Daily, it is the most widely circulated newspaper in the country.

A four-page tabloid, it is avidly read by a wide range of people, from Foreign Ministry officials to Peking taxi drivers. It covered Watergate and the Apollo missions extensively, including, in the moon-landing program, diagrams and schedules for each mission.

Printing parallel sets of newspapers can result in contradictions. The party paper, for example, reported that the Arab nations were denied victory in the October, 1973, war because the superpowers schemed up a cease-fire. The Reference News, on the other hand, carried Western accounts in which the Arabs were presented as having been saved from humiliating defeat by the cease-fire.

When such inconsistencies are put to Chu Mu-chih, head of the official New China News Agency, which prepares the foreign news digests and much of the material that goes into the People's Daily, he smiles. Western reporting, he says, is "distorted" by a bourgeois capitalist bias, but is useful as a means of letting Chinese know how Westerners are thinking. Where the reader has to make a choice, he says, there is no question. He believes the People's Daily.

Tor Bonnier, 93, Is Dead; Swedish Publishing Chief

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Tor Bonnier, 93, long-time head of Sweden's largest publishing company, died here yesterday.

The grandson of Albert Bonnier, who started the Bonnier family firm in 1830, he became a partner in 1914 and was responsible for publishing the works of some of Sweden's most outstanding 20th-century writers, including several Nobel Prize winners.

Mr. Bonnier was board chairman of Dagens Nyheter, Sweden's largest morning newspaper, from 1940 to 1960.

Albert F. Bender

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 18 (UPI).—Albert F. Bender, 61, a native of Elizabeth, N.J., who was chairman of the UN Joint Inspection Unit, died Monday in Geneva.

A career diplomat, Mr. Bender was a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations for 25 years, specializing in administrative and budgetary questions. He also was deputy UN high commissioner for refugees for three years.

Francesco Zagar

MILAN, Feb. 18 (AP).—Prof. Francesco Zagar, 75, a leading Italian astronomer and a former director of the Brera and Merati observatories, died today of cancer. He was president of the Italian Astronomical Society.

Peking Says Current Struggle Continues Cultural Revolution

HONG KONG, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The current political struggle in China is a continuation of the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and concerns the future of the Chinese Communist party and the nation, the Peking radio said today.

The radio, monitored here, quoted an article from Peking's official newspaper, the People's Daily, written by Tien Chi-chung, believed to be the pseudonym of a leading party official.

"The current mass movement is a new struggle between the proletarian class and the capitalist class. It is a continued and deepened stage of the great proletarian Cultural Revolution," the article said.

"The outcome of the struggle concerns the fate and future of the party and the nation," it added.

The article alleged that "capitalist roaders" (those following a path toward capitalism) within the party had refused to carry out party rules and repent their mistakes, but had tried to attack the policies of the party.

The newspaper said the dissidents decried what they called the slipping of educational standards and the inadequacy of scientific advancement. They tried to deviate the masses from class struggle to production and economic development, it said.

Tricks Unmasked

"But Chairman Mao clearly saw through their tricks and pointed out to the masses that class struggle was the main task and that it should be continued alongside production."

"We should continue launching attacks against capitalists. If we don't, then very soon there will inevitably be a nationwide counter-revolutionary force. The Marxist-Leninist party then will turn into a revisionist party and a fascist party. The whole of China will change color."

The article added that a new anti-party clique had emerged after the defeat of the clique headed by Liu Shao-chi, the former president, and Lin Piao, the former defense minister.

It said the new clique tried to restore the defeated landlord class.

As long as contradictions exist between the classes, the newspaper said, the struggle between the capitalist and proletarian methods would continue and the attack on "capitalist roaders" would reappear "10 times, or 20 times."

The article called on the people to continue attacking the capitalists, "to grasp Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines, safeguard the victories of the great proletarian Cultural Revolution and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Saigon Seizes 'Traitor' Ring Near Capital

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese security forces have arrested "a ring of traitors operating under the religious label" at a village north of Saigon, the Giai Phong (Liberation) newspaper reported today.

It said the group was arrested on Sunday at Tam Hiep village in Bienhoa Province, 25 miles north of the capital, two days after the authorities crushed an armed rebellion at the Vinh Son Catholic Church here.

Giai Phong published a picture of a radio transmitter and an electric transformer belonging to the group arrested at Tam Hiep. It gave no further details and did not say how many persons were arrested.

About two million of South Vietnam's 17 million population are Roman Catholics and they have been a powerful influence in the nation's life. The authorities said the Vinh Son rebellion was an isolated case and that the government's policies of religious freedom and protection of religious people remained unchanged.

Not Encouraged

The archbishop of Saigon, Nguyen Van Binh, said in a statement yesterday on the Vinh Son affair that the Catholic Church could not directly or indirectly sponsor, encourage or condone any organization that opposed South Vietnam's government in the name of religion.

He said the church could not accept what he called the illegal activities of the Vinh Son church. Some people, he added, still believed they were serving the church through such illegal activities when in fact they were acting against the church's interests and policy.

Two dissidents, including a woman and a police officer, were killed when the security forces stormed the church last Friday.

The authorities said the rebellion was a plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Five other dissidents, including the parish priest, were arrested.

In another development here, police have arrested 11 people for peddling Western medicines on the black market, Giai Phong reported today.

Many Western medicines disappeared from drugstores shortly after the Communist victory last April and could be found quite easily on the black market.

THE ART MARKET

Japan's 'Floating World' Soars Upward

By Souren Melikian

TOKYO (IHT).—To the Japanese, the woodblock print, the *ukiyo-e* or painting of the floating world, has always rated as a minor, indeed, lowly form of artistic creation.

But, goaded by a renewed interest in the national past and, apparently, intrigued by an art form that had such a tremendous impact on Western aesthetics, the Japanese are now paying very high prices for these prints of daily life.

This comes at a time when the market here is generally acknowledged to be in poor shape—although admittedly not so poor as last year. Some categories are doing well—for instance tea ceremony wares. But these pieces are *traded privately here, never at* auction.

Prices for Japanese prints have now reached all-time highs as was evident at two recent shows, one in Tokyo in December and another last month in Osaka.

The same group of dealers organized both shows, using the services of the same Seibu department store chain. The venture was unique, the result of cooperation between an Anglo-Japanese dealing firm, an independent, London-based dealer, Robert Sawers, and a French dealer, Huguette Bérès, whose major contribution was expertise.

The Anglo-Japanese firm is owned and run by Mitsuru Tajima and John Harding. Harding opened the Tokyo Gallery in London last year; Tajima's London Gallery got under way in Tokyo in May, 1968, with an exhibition of Japanese prints, supplied by his longtime business acquaintance Sawers.

Sawers has an international reputation for cornering the best Japanese prints. Tajima is also in charge of all the selling exhibitions of Oriental antiques held in Tokyo by Seibu. This made him the key man in organizing Seibu's Tokyo show.

Campaign

About a quarter of the prints had been bought at the first sale of the Henri Vever collection held at Sotheby's in London in March, 1974, (IHT, March 30-31, 1974). In Tokyo the massive advertising and PR campaign concentrated on two themes—that Japanese treasures had come back from London and that they were good investments. The catalogue had charts showing the appreciation *of Japanese prints—about five*-fold in the past decade.

The average daily attendance at the Tokyo show was about 5,000 going up to 12,000 on Sundays. Some 200 prints worth 150 million yen (about $498,400) were sold, many at record prices. An unprecedented success.

There was, for example, a *marvelous horizontal print* (39 by 24 centimeters), signed by (Suzuki) Harunobu, of which only one other impression—not so fine—is on record. It had made £3,200 at the Vever sale and was sold at Seibu's for 5 million yen. Another Harunobu print (27 by 20 centimeters) from the second sale of the Vever collection (March, 1975) went for 2.1 million yen to a leading Japanese collector who is president of the Ukiyo-e Society.



Toyokuni I print seen in recent Osaka exhibition.

However, Tajima says, the majority of the prints went to a new group of buyers—physicians, executives and others who do not usually patronize art galleries but were drawn to the Seibu show by the publicity.

The second show last month in Seibu's Osaka store was virtually as successful as the Tokyo exhibition, showing that the enthusiasm was not a fluke. Over 100 million yen's worth of prints appear to have been sold—the final result is not available yet. This success is all the more interesting as the Osaka exhibition was much like the Tokyo one. Several of the unsolds from Tokyo went to Osaka and were sold there. Sawers and Tajima reason that rich people in Osaka are too busy making money to bother to go to Tokyo for an art show—but they will readily buy when confronted with the pieces in their hometown.

Among the prizes in Osaka was a print by Utagawa Toyokuni, considered by connoisseurs to be the finest Toyokuni I in existance. It was sold at Sotheby's in March, 1974, for £13,500. In Osaka, the price was nearly double.

The most immediate consequence of these unexpected successes is a feverish, worldwide hunt for quality Japanese prints. Tajima is getting ready to go to Los Angeles in the hope of buying a small, but choice collection.

The United States is probably the largest potential source. Sawers guesses that about half the world supply of prints is concentrated in American collections. Although the French were first to become interested in Japanese prints, Americans bought more and in a systematic way. Charles Freer, for one, formed a huge collection in the 1880s and 1890s, dispersing it in 1905 to concentrate on paintings. And popular interest was piqued there in 1955 when bestselling novelist James Michener published his nonfiction work, "Floating World."

The same thing is happening now in Japan. Muneshige Narazaku is the leading figure in semi-scholarly, semi-popular books on *ukiyo-e*. It looks as if Japanese interest in the wood block print is going to last.

Around the Paris Galleries

Jongkind, Galerie Schmit, 396 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to March 6.

On the occasion of the publication of a book about Johann Barthold Jongkind (1819-1891) by Victorine Hefting of the Museums of The Hague, this gallery has assembled an important collection of the work of this Dutch artist who had a considerable influence on the impressionists, although he was never really one of them. Paintings and drawings shown cover most of the artist's career and give a good idea of the quality and manner of his art.

* * *

Bernard Buffet, Galerie Maurice Garnier, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to March 6.

Buffet's annual show is devoted to landscapes heightened by snow. As competent and bloodless as a Louis Malle film.

* * *

Réalités: Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to March 13.

Twelve of the artists who have been shown in this gallery are assembled under a title that is of no special importance, really. Aillaud, who does caged animals in an impersonal and photorealist manner; Aroyo, the biting satirist; Gäfgen, whose pencil drawings give us a high definition view of some fragment of an object; Klassen, who favors flat and careful reproduction of the aspect of industrial machines and details of the back panels of trailer trucks. But also Peng Wan-yi, Johnson, Tuma, Yves Klein, etc.

* * *

Potiers de Saintonge, Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Bois de Boulogne, to March 1.

The region of Saintonge is centered on Saintes, north of Bordeaux. A wine-growing region and a pottery center until the end of the last century, its wares were exported mainly to England and to Quebec. The exhibition is the outcome of a study made in this area (coordinated with archaeological digs in England and Canada), and based on the methods of structural anthropology. There is some abstruse material about the use of computers in analyzing the material found, but the presentation is on the whole readable, unusually detailed, and by no means limits itself to presenting one with a collection of pottery ware.

* * *

Posters of Richard Lindner, Galerie Multiples, 42 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7, to Feb. 28.

Lindner's tough, vigorous style lends itself particularly well to the medium of the poster, which requires the sort of strong simplification the artist himself favors. A limited selection of good quality.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Arts Agenda

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will begin a European tour—its first with its present music director, Seiji Ozawa—on Feb. 25 at the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, and will continue to Brussels, Vienna, Linz, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, London, Bonn, Hannover and Paris. There will be two concerts each in London, where one will be a Boston Pops concert under Arthur Fiedler at Royal Albert Hall on March 7, and in Paris, where the orchestra will participate in a performance of Berlioz's Requiem in the Palais des Congrès on March 12, to end the tour. The tour repertory includes two works by American composers—Griffes's "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan" and Ives's Symphony No. 4. In addition to the orchestral concerts, the Boston Symphony Chamber Players will give a concert March 7 at St. John's, Smith Square, London, with works by Alvin Etler, Schoenberg and Schubert.

Designing Bouquets to Highlight the Decor

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 19 (IHT).—Michel Brunot has one of the prettiest flower shops in Paris. Le Bouquetier du Marais (15 Rue du Parc Royal, Paris 3) is in a former locksmith's shop.

The 16th-century building "may have been part of the service quarters of the Hôtel de Châtillon," Mr. Brunot said. Eight years ago, his shop was a dark hole in the wall—he restored it. The stone walls are scrubbed and the beams exposed. An old staircase, which he picked up at a demolition site, connects the ground floor to a small mezzanine, fenced off with an antique railing. The walls are partly covered with red damask and the place is lit by a beautiful crystal chandelier. Mr. Brunot calls it his pièce de résistance, adding, "I didn't want the place to look like a boutique." The sign outside, painted in old-fashioned letters, won him a mention in a *monuments historiques* magazine.

The flowers, fresh from Les Halles three times a week, do the rest.

"I don't have a big stock," he said. "I don't want a big stock. I'd rather go to Les Halles more often."

Mr. Brunot is in the business for love and it's obvious. He used to work in a Lido Arcade fashion shop, then quit one day "because I love flowers." He went to the provinces to learn the trade in a florist shop there before setting up for himself in Paris.

Yellow Roses

He already has a reputation for table arrangements. "I ask my clients to show me their tablecloth and bring me a plate. If there is a floral pattern, I try to duplicate it with real flowers." If the tablecloth is white and the plates simple, he takes his cue from the decor of the room. For Louis XV decor, he would use roselands and gypsophila. Same thing for Louis XVI—"But I would add sweetpeas, bachelor's buttons and even tulips."

He once found yellow roses to match those embroidered on a client's organdy tablecloth and arranged them in vermeil cups.



Michel Brunot in his Paris shop. Mingam/SIPA

Another client who had Art Nouveau type plates got little bouquets of flowers like those on the plates. For country style buffets, he makes rustic bouquets with chrysanthemums, jonquils and lilacs. Martini and Rossi, the aperitif firm, often ask for help. They get red and white—the company colors. The Maison de Suède gets yellow and blue to go with the Swedish flag.

For the opening of a new salon in the Hôtel de Soubise (which houses the national archives), Mr. Brunot made a bouquet in several shades of pink. Another time, the bouquet had flowers whose colors tied in with a background of handsome old books.

Mr. Brunot said that the old *hemin de table* arrangement, where the flowers march down a straight line in the middle of the table, is "sinister and démodé. Besides, the flowers die within an hour and it's awful." When he scatters small bouquets about (which he does sometimes, especially on narrow tables), he makes sure that the flowers are encased in fresh, wet moss.

One can use anything to hold flowers, he said, old silver dish-warmers, low cups or even gravy boats matching the plates. Even when he uses expensive containers, Mr. Brunot tries to hide them. "You should see the flowers," he insists. He puts big bouquets in relatively small vases. "People are funny when they tell me they don't have big vases," he said. "You don't need them. All you need to do is watch your water level."

Another special is mural flower arrangements "if the people don't mind my tinkering with their *boiseries*."

In these days of inflation, Mr. Brunot's prices are relatively *modest*—this won him a mention in the new Gault and Millau guide to Paris. Small arrangements start at 50 francs.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Killing of a Chinese Bookie," directed by John Cassavetes, refuses (as do his last three films "A Woman Under the Influence," "Husbands" and "Minnie and Moskowitz") to make a strong point or one interesting enough to support the care that has gone into the production, says Vincent Canby. Ben Gazzara plays the owner of a tacky night-club forced into carrying out a contract murder to pay off a gambling debt. "Cassavetes's way of making a film is to set up actors, whom he finds endlessly fascinating, in situations where they are as likely to philosophize about acting as about life," Canby says. "He hopes that if they continue to talk they may happen upon a truth."

* * *

"Cher Victor," a French comedy directed by Robin Davis, stars Jacques Dufilho as Victor, a small man with a vile temper and Bernard Blier as Anselm, his kindly opposite. In a café Victor snatches Anselm's beret and, along with it, his toupee. The film is the story of Anselm's revenge. Vincent Canby says it is not "exactly a black comedy. It's more gray. A film of small details, sometimes funny, but in the end they cancel one another out."

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DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Albert F. Bender jr., her daughters Eva, Barbara, Constance, and Nancy, and their family in the United States announce the death of ALBERT F. BENDER Jr.

A memorial service will be held at the American Church in Geneva on Friday, February 20th, at 11.00 a.m. Dwelling Place: 1 Avenue de Bude, 1202 Geneva.

هكذا من الأصل

MARUMAN LAUNCHES WORLD'S FIRST INTEGRATED CIRCUIT GAS LIGHTER



Space Age Techniques Bring Lighter Long Way

The cigarette lighter has come a long way from the days of nail-breaking roller flints. Maruman's new "IC" multispark lighter uses elements which have been successfully proven in Space Age electronics.

In Europe, the first gas lighters were of French concept. In Japan, the industry was started around 1925 by ten manufacturers who based their models on German-made lighters.

Within a few years the number of manufacturers had increased to more than 30 and a large export business built up. Manufacturing was relaunched post-war, the number of firms grew to 300 and exports by 1960 were running at close to $22 million. The post-war market, however, was dominated by U.S. firms with their gas lighters. Maruman was the first to manufacture Japanese-made gas lighters in 1960 and the entire Japanese industry began switching from petrol lighters to gas.

Gas lighter production took the lead by 1965, big manufacturers took over and the number of manufacturers fell from 300 down to the present 50.

Maruman's breakthrough with the piezo electronic lighter not only captured some 60% of the Japanese market, but led European brand names to having their lighters made in Japan.

The piezo electronic effect is obtained when impact is applied to a crystal, causing it to give off energy. This is in the form of an electric discharge producing a single high voltage spark which ignites the gas-air mixture. This system does away with the traditional flint and wheel and requires no battery. Various manufacturers then came up with the battery lighter, but the Maruman company considered that the battery lighter was not sufficiently reliable. It took a leap into the next generation of lighters and produced the fourth generation "IC" multispark.



Dr. Y. Katayama, President, Maruman Co. Ltd.

The "IC" Multispark Took Four Years To Create

It's finally arrived because a very determined firm refused to admit defeat when confronted by a technological challenge. Now the big news for smokers is that four years of intensive research have produced the world's first multispark gas cigarette lighter controlled by an integrated circuit system.

Maruman International's integrated circuit, or "IC", lighter is coming onto the European market in a range of elegant shapes and at competitive prices. It is the first of the so-called fourth generation of lighters and is light years removed from the old flint models which first replaced the match. It is also a big jump ahead over third-generation battery lighters.

You flick the "IC" open, give a gentle touch to the "IC" button and the first of 40,000 flames is yours. That amounts to four years use, the time Japanese technicians took to come up with that technological answer.

The "IC" is a highly sophisticated gem of engineering skill harnessing an energy cell to everyday use. The buyer may not know exactly what is going on inside the lighter, but he will appreciate its handsome shape.

Since 1960, the Maruman Company has been producing lighters that bear the stamp of its philosophy—technical perfection. The year 1965 saw it introduce the world's first piezo electronic lighters which created interest in over 70 countries. This second generation lighter has been continuously developed to maintain the company's technical world lead in this field.

Maruman then decided to by-pass the third generation of gas lighters—the conventional battery lighter—and go for the "IC." It scored a new world first.

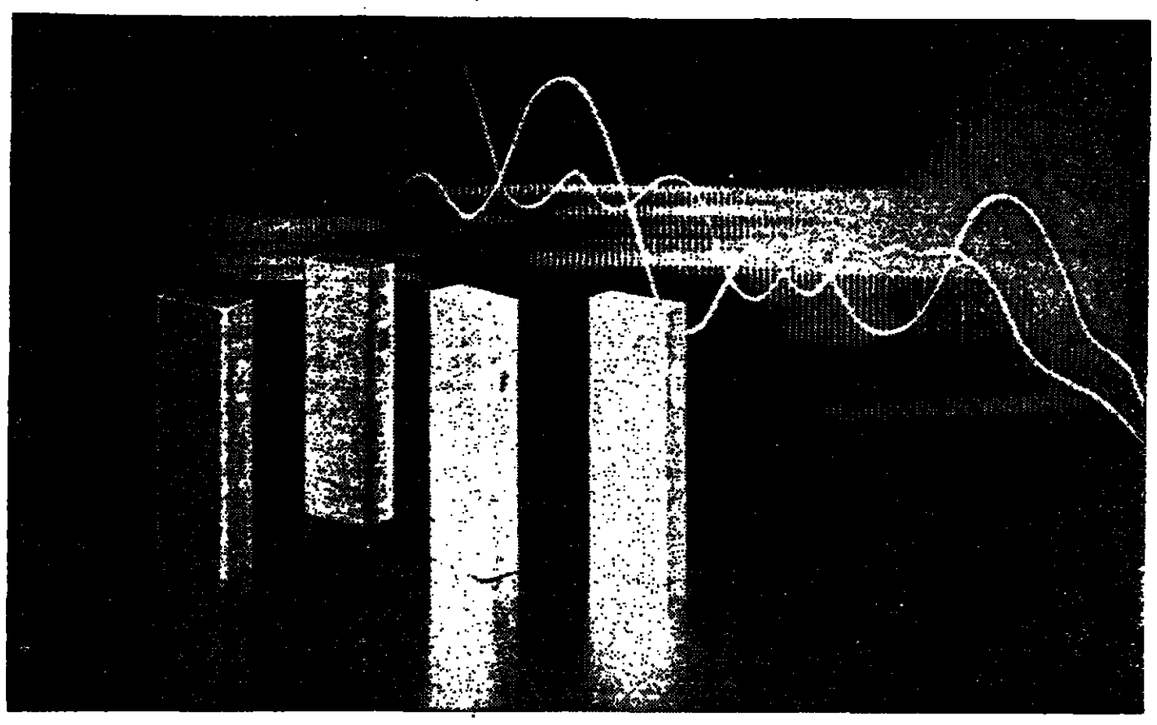
Before its launch, the Maruman IC multispark gas lighter was tested through millions of operating cycles which artificially aged the system. The result is an electronic life cycle which goes far beyond that of a human life.

Drastic reduction of mechanical wearing parts and optimization of electronic components have made this possible. But for users, particularly women, the advantages of this "Space Age" lighter will be the easy, one hand operation, the lightest touch for ignition and the quietness of operation.

It comes from a company which in the past has supplied Rowenta, the German company of the Sunbeam group, and Italy's fashion designer Capucci, but which now has a lighter estimated to be at least eighteen months ahead of any would-be rival on the market.

Yet at the start even the makers of advanced integrated circuits, both in Japan and other countries, did not believe such a lighter was possible. Some $3 million were spent finding a way to fit the pieces into the lighter's tiny capsule.

The 19 members of the Maruman special research team then compared it with the third-generation battery lighter. The rival produced 10,000 sparks for an eight-month life span. Theirs clicked away through 40,000.



Maruman's "IC" Multispark Goes To The Fair

The Frankfurt Fair sees the official European launch of the new range of Maruman "IC" Multispark gas lighters which came out of the company's research center less than six months ago.

This product represents the 4th generation of pocket gas lighters with world-wide distribution. It follows the traditional flint, the Maruman piezo and the 3rd generation battery lighter.

Maruman International will be showing the elegant new line of lighters in gold and silver finishes to the thousands of Fair trade visitors and to distributors.

The launch will be the culmination of the company's two-year sales drive in Europe which until now has been devoted to the successful introduction of its piezo electronic lighter line.

Distributors will also have the chance of seeing Maruman's retail display stands and, above all, to test the lighters for themselves.

The Maruman message at the Fair will be that the "IC" multispark lighter is reliable, safe, quiet and operational in virtually all conditions.

Maruman's European marketing headquarters are situated in Monaco. There are Maruman companies too in the United Kingdom and West Germany, while Maruman lighters have made a big inroad into the Italian and French markets. Scandinavia is one of the next areas where the new "IC" lighters will be introduced in a big way.

Average consumer prices in Europe will range from $32 for the chrome finished IC up to $90 for the top end of the line, in gold plated and lacquer versions.

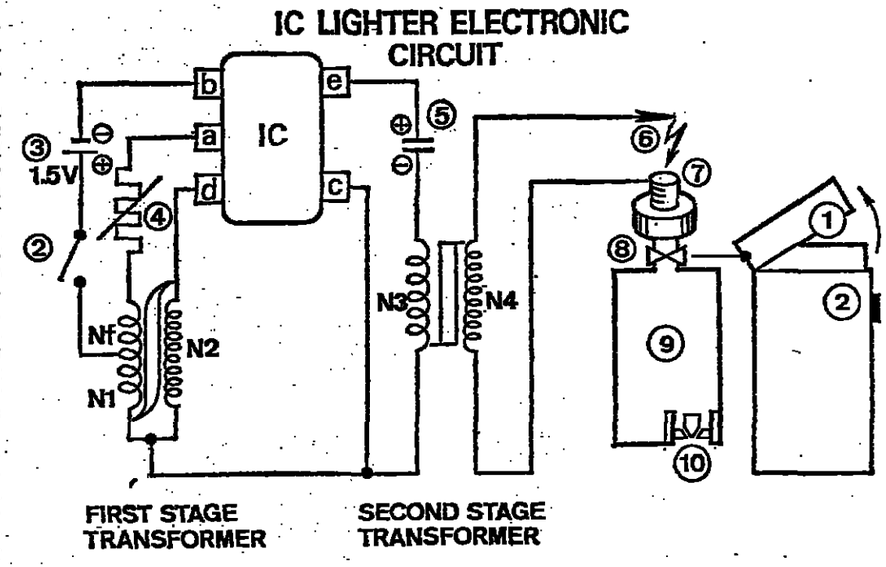
The company's message at the Fair will be that it has developed something really new in the lighter field. It is confident of its technology and will be showing interested visitors just how the integrated circuit packed into the lighter casing works.

Sales in Japan already show the "IC" lighter to be a redoubtable challenger to existing lighters. Maruman thinks its new range will appeal to all ages, especially the over-thirties.

In Monaco the company's European marketing HQ address is at 19 Bd de Suisse, Monte Carlo.

The U.K. company is based at Dwell House 637, Holloway Road, London.

In West Germany the company is at Wächtersbacher Str. 78, Frankfurt.



What Happens Behind That Quiet Click

There's more to the "IC" lighter than meets the eye. What happens after the thumb's touch is described by a Maruman engineer. As shown in the diagram, the function of the circuit is to convert the low voltage energy cell to a high voltage spark to ignite the butane gas fuel.

Specifically, by depressing the ignition switch (2) a portion of the current from the energy cell (3) passes through the primary winding Nf of the first stage transformer and the trimming resistor (4) to terminal "a" of the integrated circuit (IC). This circuit is completed via terminal "b" of the IC.

The remaining portion of the current passes through primary N1 of the first stage transformer to the IC terminal "c" which is coupled internally with terminal "b" to complete the circuit to the energy cell.

Under control of the IC, current now oscillates through the secondary winding N2 of the first stage transformer at the frequency of 10 kHz as long as the switch is closed.

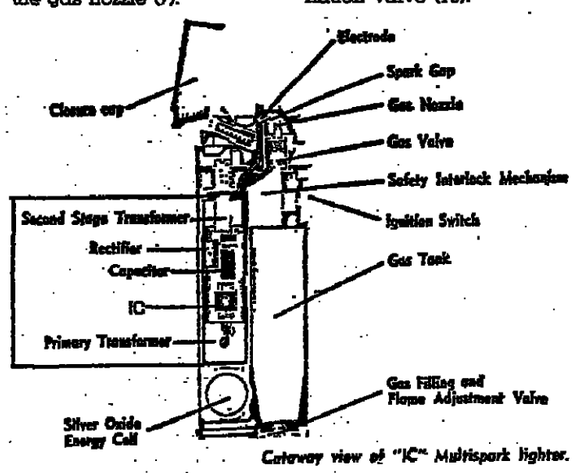
This intermediate voltage current is rectified within the IC and is used to charge the storage capacitor (5). At the same time the IC protects against reverse current flow.

When the charge on the capacitor (5) attains a preset level as sensed by the IC, a switch in the IC closes and the capacitor is discharged through the primary N3 of the second stage transformer. The high voltage generated through the secondary winding (N4) of the second stage transformer discharges across the electrode gap (6) spanning the gas nozzle (7).

From that point the load/discharge cycle repeats itself with a frequency of approximately 2 Hz (or twice each second) as long as the ignition switch (2) remains closed.

Once the gas is ignited it is no longer necessary to depress the ignition switch (2) because control of gas flow through valve (8) from butane tank (9) is mechanically interlocked with closure cap (1).

Both filling and flame control are accomplished by the patented Maruman combination valve (10)."



Cutaway view of "IC" Multispark lighter.

Maruman Transforms Making of Lighters

Maruman International, backed by its parent company, has helped transform the manufacture of cigarette lighters. Small manufacturers marked by mediocre workmanship have given way to technologically based concerns.

The Maruman Company employs 1,000 persons in five production plants primarily to manufacture quality gas lighters. The total capacity is of six million quality lighters per year. The 100 members of Maruman Development Division testify to the importance the company attaches to research. Manufacture of quality gas lighters takes place in five plants.

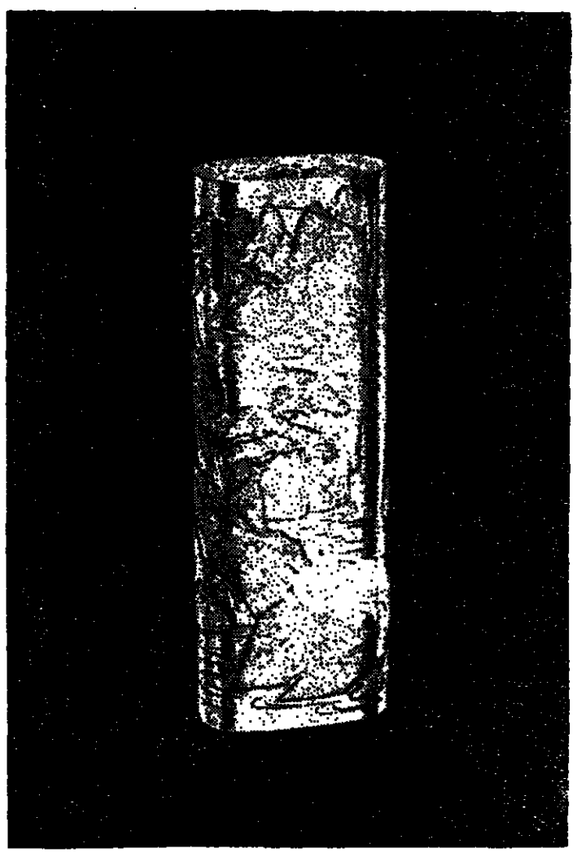
Since the present Maruman company was created by Dr. Yutaka Katayama in 1948, sales have grown to nearly $90 million a year with an increasing share going for export to world markets.

It is a company which has expanded by leaps and bounds under the leadership of Dr Katayama and his brothers. The landmarks include 1957 when a direct sales and marketing system was established. Today over 900 persons in sales and administration sell Maruman products to selected outlets in Japan. The number of sales points covered includes 13,000 jewellers, 500 department stores, 4,000 assorted outlets plus 90,000 tobacconists through specialized wholesalers.

Other landmarks were the 1960 "first" for Japanese production of gas lighters and the 1965 world "first" with the then revolutionary second generation piezo electronic lighter.

More recently Maruman Golf Company started the production of golf equipment; Maruman Royal Country Company went into the leisure industry; production began of digital clocks.

Producing the finest cigarette lighters remains Maruman's overriding business and it expects the "IC" to repeat its success with the piezo electronic.



Solid Gold Lighter Attracted Much Attention at Harrods in London

Kashoo Nakajima is a descendant of the Japanese artists who traditionally sculpted the Katana, or Japanese sword. The wearing of swords is today forbidden in Japan so Nakajima's talents have been devoted to sculpting "tsuba" (the hilt), decorative dishes and recently solid gold art lighters for Maruman.

He is perhaps one of only four or five men in modern Japan capable of the delicate work which went into the gold lighter. The lighter was made from 24 and 18 carat gold and solid silver. A long, complicated process, involving the use of pine tree resin, powders and oils melted by a burner, was used by Nakajima and then came the exquisite drawing in China ink showing a typically Japanese garden scene with birds and trees. The finished lighter had both the look and feel of a Japanese garden.

The lighter, based on Maruman's piezo electronic system, was flown to London and ordered by Harrods. The price of £4,250 made it the most expensive piezo electronic cigarette lighter on sale.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, February 19, 1976 *

The SALT Context

Ambassador Dobrynin has, and will pass on to Moscow, the U.S. reply to those unresolved questions about strategic arms limitation which Mr. Kissinger brought back from his discussions with the Soviet leaders last month. Just what the reply contains, and what kind of balance is to be struck between the Backfire plane and the Cruise missile remains a secret to the public. But what is known to both sides is that the context of SALT has changed, markedly, both in terms of concrete developments and in atmosphere.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks made their first breakthrough as part of a general "relaxation of tensions," to use the phrase that preceded the now much-abused word détente. It was assumed that not only would the race for strategic weapons, costly and dangerous, be checked, but that there would be real cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the settlement of international disputes and the promotion of mutual trade.

But it did not work out that way. Some limits were imposed on strategic weapons, and there was a truce for a time in the kind of slandering that had marked Soviet-U.S. relations during most of the cold war. But there was little cooperation in the Middle East and, largely in consequence, a failure in reaching a trade treaty; the Cuban troops and Soviet arms in Angola revived old emotions. And the United States is moving into a presidential election, a critical election because the U.S. President and Vice-President had been chosen by Congress, not the people, and because the economic recession, the worst since the Great Depression, remains a problem.

Mr. Ford, therefore, is politically on the defensive in many areas, and not the least of these is détente. Conservatives, like Reagan, Wallace and Jackson, can appeal against both big government and the Ford-Kissinger foreign policies from the right. Many of the more diffuse liberal contenders for the presidency, ironically enough, attack the same objectives from the left.

Under these circumstances, it calls for no small degree of courage and statesmanship for Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger to press for additional limitations on strategic arms. It is much harder to dramatize such a treaty than, say, a fair settlement in Angola or the Middle East; it is far easier for critics to charge a sellout of U.S. interests because the statistics of such weapons can be read in many different fashions. Yet in expense and peril the strategic weapons are a heavy burden for the Soviet Union, the United States and the whole world. The President and his secretary of state recognize this; the Kremlin should do so well as acknowledging that a hard line here would damage both the will and the ability of the United States to engage in genuinely constructive activities for a world that desperately needs them.

New Round on Cyprus

For more than a year, the leaders of Turkey and the Turkish-Cypriot community have assured the world that they have no intention of retaining control indefinitely of the 40 per cent of Cyprus seized by the Turkish Army in August of 1974. Whenever the two Cyprus communities have tried to negotiate about the island's political future, however, the Turkish side has refused to put any specific territorial proposals on the table.

Unfortunately, that pattern of Turkish-Cypriot behavior is likely to continue in the talks now resumed in Vienna under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Any talks may be better than further drift and it may have been wise for the two sides to have come to Vienna with a completely open agenda. But with tens of thousands of displaced Greek Cypriots spending their second winter in tents, the time for negotiations on substance and specifics is long overdue.

Not all the blame for the unfavorable negotiating climate can be laid to Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, and his Ankara supporters. Only last month, Glafkos Clerides, the reasonable and realistic Greek-Cypriot negotiator, felt compelled yet again to announce his resignation, evidently because of continuing differences over policy and tactics with President Makarios. Clerides is now back as head of the Greek-Cypriot delegation; but it is not only Turks who wonder whether a settlement concluded with him might be undercut by the archbishop.

Turkey does seem to be carrying out the withdrawal of an additional 2,000 soldiers, announced last month, and this is one of the few hopeful auguries for the Vienna talks. But an estimated 28,000 troops remain on the island—far in excess of any Turkish-Cypriot security requirement—and there have been alarming reports of colonization by mainland Turks of some areas of northern Cyprus occupied for centuries by the Greek Cypriots. As the lopsided UN General Assembly vote in November demonstrated, the world regards the huge Turkish invasion of 1974 as unnecessary for the protection of legitimate Turkish-Cypriot interests and expects Turkey to order territorial as well as troop withdrawals as first steps toward a settlement.

Clerides a year ago accepted the reality of a bizonal federation, with a largely autonomous Turkish-Cypriot minority retaining control of more than a fifth of Cyprus and roughly half its economic assets. If the Turks would now come forward with the humane and generous terms they are in position to offer, Archbishop Makarios would have no alternative to acceptance, and Turkey's international standing would be enormously enhanced.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Surprises for Science

One of the most eloquent of modern medical researchers, New York Memorial Hospital's Dr. Lewis Thomas, recently published a prose poem in praise of the laboratory error—the creative mistake which, entirely unplanned, affords a surprise observation permitting understanding far beyond anything originally contemplated. Perhaps the most famous example of such serendipity is the historic fungus contamination of the petri dish in Alexander Fleming's laboratory in 1928. Fleming's observation of the unexpected death of bacteria near the mold provided the essential clue to discovery of penicillin and other life-saving antibiotics.

In the physical sciences, too, surprising results have often been the most productive. The Michelson-Morley experiment in 1887, for example, threw into confusion all the then-existing theories about light traveling through a supposed medium called the ether It did this by unexpectedly showing that the speed of light was independent of the direction from which it came. The re-examination of the conventional wisdom forced by that observation helped spur the new thinking which culminated in the scientific revolution associated with Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

A recent experiment has brought similarly unsettling results, especially for anybody complacent enough to believe that physicists know all the major principles governing the sun and other stars in the universe. The sun shines and gives off its vast quantities of heat and light, today's physics textbooks say, because of fusion reactions in the sun's interior, akin to those that make possible hydrogen bombs.

But if that is what is actually happening, it should be possible to detect neutrino radiation from the sun. Astonishingly, an elaborate experiment aimed at detecting the neutrinos has failed to do so. Something is clearly wrong.

The crisis now created in solar physics may yet produce a new analysis of the energy-producing mechanisms in the sun. It could, conceivably, have as profound a consequence in changing fundamental scientific ideas as did the Michelson-Morley experiment that showed the inadequacy of classical Newtonian physics and opened the way for Einstein's revolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Power Struggle in China

For five years past in China, the struggle for political power has been unabated. Lin Piao's downfall in 1971 did not end it; his death simply removed from the scene the most ambitious and most powerful figure. The battle may now have entered a new phase following Chou En-lai's death. Plainly Teng Hsiao-Ping's failure to replace Chou as Premier is a blow from the radical side; they may now be determined to gain the maximum advantage while their only supporter of any importance—Chairman Mao himself—can still be called to their aid.

But even if the power struggle is confined to the capital, and goes on largely unseen among men few of whose personal qualities and opinions are known to us, it looks like being a damaging one, bringing no benefit to China or credit to its aging leader.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

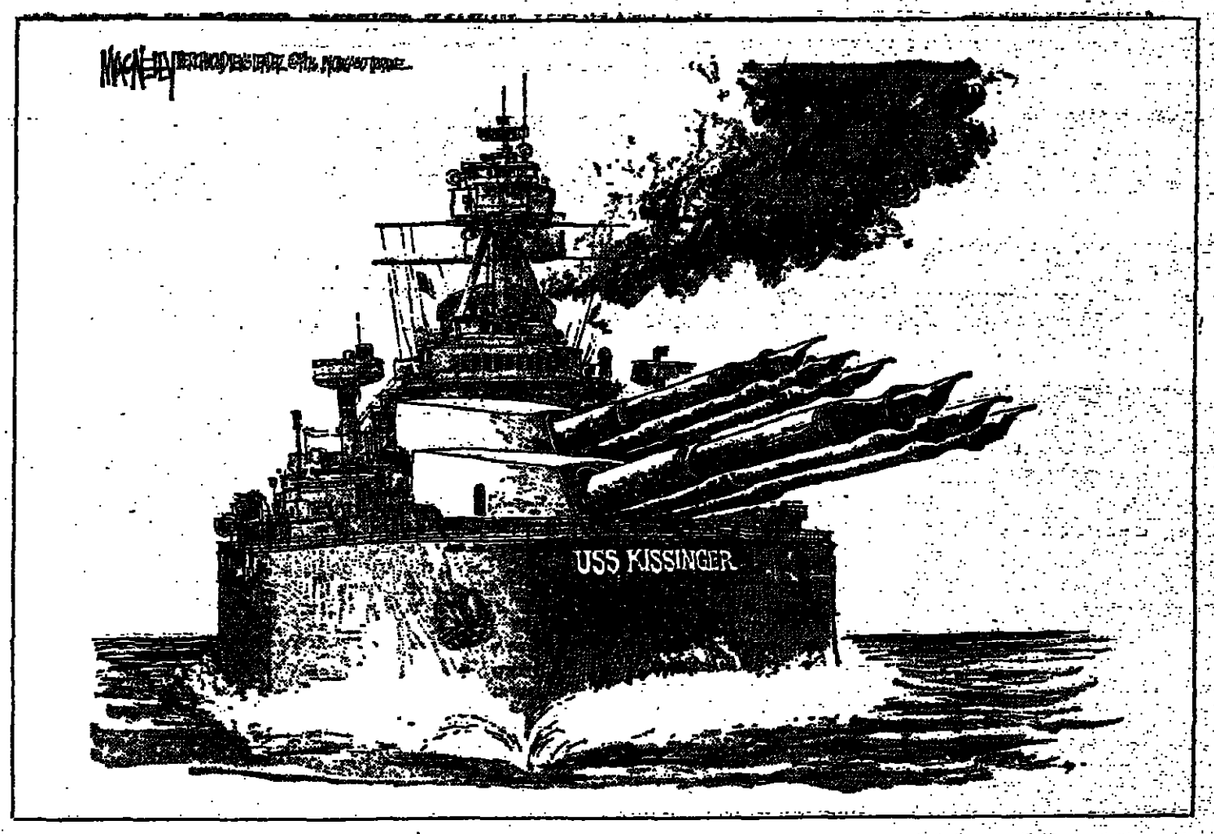
February 19, 1901

NEW YORK—In a remarkable article, which appears this month in the North Atlantic Review, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) has brought the full strength of his abundant satire to play upon the colonial policies of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, with especial reference to Cuba, the Philippines, China and South Africa. It is obvious that Twain's sympathies in the present "wars of civilization" are definitely with the "heathens."

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1926

PARIS—Time was when a Russian restaurant, besides providing Russian food, regaled its guests with balalaika music and Muscovite folksongs. But now, two of the most important of these establishments here in Paris feature American jazz bands; at another, the leading entertainer is a young American girl, who sings the latest Broadway hits. There is no doubt that jazz is popular; an American Negro band has even been invited to Moscow, and plans to accept.



Something Missing in Tributes to Brezhnev

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—As the chorus of praise for Brezhnev begins to swell in preparation for next week's party congress, there is something missing in the tributes to his leadership being published in the Soviet press.

The "Brezhnev constitution," which was to be published in good time before the congress in order to earn Brezhnev his place in history, has been held up, evidently blocked by objections from other Soviet leaders. The Brezhnev 15-year plan, which was to constitute another monument to his leadership, has also been blocked.

Brezhnev wanted a Washington summit and a SALT agreement so that he might present them to the party congress as evidence of the success of his foreign policy, but he got neither. He wanted a meeting of European Communist parties to show that he had re-established a degree of international Communist unity, but he was denied this too.

Internal Struggles

If Brezhnev had been fully in command, he might have found ways to speed up the progress toward all these objectives. But he was already heavily involved in internal struggles on all these issues before he fell ill, and he was not doing very well even then. The first result of his illness was the abrogation, over a year ago, of the Jewish emigration agreement. This began the unraveling of his hopes for détente, starting with a setback for foreign trade and with delaying the summit meeting. The summit was first due to be held —in order to sign the SALT agreement—in the spring, then in the summer, then in the autumn.

The Kremlin struggles over détente were linked directly with the debates on domestic policy. One feature of the 15-year plan which was particularly controversial was the proposed allocation of ever-increasing resources to consumer needs—which meant that there would be correspondingly less for the military. Brezhnev repeatedly argued in public that the "peace program" was a success, and that the Soviet Union could now afford to spend more on consumer goods.

But the conflict between the three main claimants on the nation's resources—the consumers, the military, and the planners charged with ensuring the country's economic development—has now been resolved in favor of the planners and the military, as is evident from the stress on heavy industry in the new five-year plan.

The debate between the hawks and the doves has died down. Marshal Grechko, the defense minister, who at one time was making fiery speeches about the threat posed to the Soviet Union by the imperialists, evidently sees no need to labor the point now, having perhaps got most of what he wanted. His speeches were not just routine incantations about the imperialist threat. They were reminders to his colleagues in the Kremlin that the military knew best what was necessary for the country's defense.

Debating Code

When he warned no one in particular against either voluntary "or involuntary" underestimation of the danger of imperialism, he was using a time-honored Kremlin debating code. He was saying publicly, in effect, that some of his associates in the leadership had failed to appreciate the reality of the foreign threat, and were refusing to allocate the necessary resources to the military. The imperialists, he insisted, heeded only force—and he was using exactly the same words which Western hawks, pressing their own governments for bigger arms budgets, were using to describe the Russians.

Brezhnev's spokesmen responded—without, of course, identifying Grechko or the military—with the argument that force alone was no longer adequate to insure a country's security. They criticized "Western" advocates of the policy of strength, but at the same time they provided hints for the initiated that a fierce policy conflict was taking place in the Kremlin. Many other issues, most of them touching on détente in one way or another, were involved in the Kremlin debate which reached its height in 1972-73. It was only by the end of 1974 that Brezhnev's illness and the concomitant ebbing of his political strength, following the departure of President Nixon from office, began to enable the hawks to regain, gradually, the high ground in Moscow. As U.S. policies tended to become harder, this helped the hardliners in the Kremlin.

Soviet hawks are not against détente, any more than Western hawks are. Everybody wants peace—on his own terms. Western hawks want to use détente to weaken the Soviet Union. Soviet hawks favor détente because they believe that, properly handled, it could weaken the West. As the Soviet Army paper Red Star said last month, quoting a Western writer, "The atmosphere of détente leads the West to underestimate the Soviet threat, to reduce its arms budgets, and to allow its alliances to fall apart. As a result, the balance of power will change further in favor of the Soviet Union," it said, leading to "the demoralisation of the West and to a Soviet victory."

Red Star did not dispute this estimate. Indeed, the army paper appeared to commend it as a reason why Soviet hawks should work to insure that détente continues.

But détente could hardly continue if it appeared that Brezhnev has been defeated in a dramatic Kremlin struggle, that the hawks are on top, and that the Soviet Union is about to embark on a policy of rapid military expansion both at home and abroad.

Therefore, although many of Brezhnev's policies have been defeated, the preparations for the party congress make it clear that Brezhnev himself will not be got rid of, as some Western analysts —including myself—expected at one time. On the contrary, he will receive all the praise and honors which his colleagues can bestow on him. They can afford to do that, because he is no longer a threat to them.

They can create a new, even more honorific, post for him, such as party chairman, and kick him upstairs, or they can leave him where he is, as party secretary. They can appoint him president. They can praise him to the skies. But the Kremlin's policies today are not the policies for which Brezhnev fought so hard before he was overcome by illness and political debility.

'Father' Brown's Philosophy

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO.—Edmund (Jerry) Brown, the 37-year-old governor of California, is often compared to the young Jack Kennedy, but outside his good looks, his Roman Catholicism, and the same sort of vague aloofness, it is a poor analogy.

Kennedy was a politician and party man to the core. Brown is no slouch among the pols, but he is better educated than Kennedy at 37, more intellectual, more like Adlai Stevenson than Kennedy, a critic of U.S. society who didn't leave the Catholic Church after his Jesuit studies; he merely switched pulpits.

You don't get any of that presidential primary rhetoric from "Father" Brown. He seems remote and ill-informed about the primary elections, even vague about the date of the California primary, but he is not vague about the moral and political crisis in the United States.

Thumping Hangover

He thinks the U.S. people have been on a binge for years and now have a thumping hangover. Their burdens are going to get heavier and not lighter, he says, until they learn to pay for what they want. The problem of political leadership, he suggests, is how to reconcile the people to the hard choices that lie ahead.

He doesn't think our problems will be solved by new massive Democratic programs of public service jobs or new Republican programs of tax incentives to create jobs. You can't hold a big country like this together, he says, by economic manipulation and programmatic tinkering. It requires a new philosophy, he thinks, a shared sense of national purpose, and a recognition that we are going to have to learn to live with limited resources and limited goals.

This country that supposes it can break up family life, allow its communities to disintegrate, provide economic and social security for everybody, make education a lifetime process, and do all this with freedom and no higher taxes is, he thinks, living in a world of fantasy.

In his first year as governor, Brown had a state budget of $12.6 billion. He vetoed 10 per cent of the bills that came to him for signature, and came out with a $330 million surplus. Still, 10 per cent of the California workforce is unemployed, the migration of U.S. citizens from the East and of illegal aliens from Mexico is increasing (18 per cent of the people of the state are from Latin America) and there is obviously more trouble to come in this paradise.

When people ask Brown what his "solution" is for all this turmoil, he rejects the notion of "comprehensive planning" for jobs, land use, transportation, health, pure air and water, among other things. We have to work away at all these things all the time, he says, and make careful revisions and choices, but there is no genius and no central government capable of knowing enough to predict and provide total plans for the future.

We have gone through a period of extraordinary change and innovation, he observes. Now there is a time for re-evaluation and consolidation, for restoration of confidence in government, during which we are all going to have to work harder for less. This, he says, is going to be tough, for the people are not ready for the burdens that have to be borne, and the demagogues keep perpetuating the illusion of unlimited growth and consumption.

At least he wants to slow things down until we know where we are going. He doesn't want to be judged by how many new schoolrooms or freeways he has built, but by what "clarity of direction" he can bring to his job.

At a minimum, he would like to cut the nonsense out of the system and reduce the role of the federal government.

At one California community college, a course on "Introduction to American Government" was recently dropped because there were too few "takers." At another, courses are offered in "potty-training" at local and state expense.

When the federal government decides by regulation that it is a crime for motorcycle riders in California to operate their vehicles without a hard hat, and insists that official government forms must be "stapled" rather than fastened by paper clips, even Brown, who is not a funny man, has to laugh.

He seems to have little to say about the presidential race. Like most people out here he says he will think about that later—but not in personal terms.

Not Available

He's not at all sure he has mastered his present job, let alone thinking about the presidency, and he says he's not available for the vice-presidential nomination.

He thinks the Democrats should win in November, but doesn't underestimate their capacity to blow it. He is generous in his appraisal of Ronald Reagan's record as governor of California, but believes he lacks the essential quality to educate for the coming problems.

Kennedy studied the political system to take it over. Brown is more modest. He is trying to learn how to reform and adapt it to the realities of his own state. In some ways he is the most interesting young man on the U.S. political scene today, but he is very much of a loner, he is still learning and growing, and at 37, he has plenty of time to wait.

Letters

Change the Games

After your sports page articles on the appalling cost overruns on the Montreal facilities, the gross and undisguised professionalism in skiing, and the politically subjective judging in sports such as skating, I really believe that we need one of two solutions for the Olympics.

We need a 10-year moratorium on all competition to separate the true amateurs from the professionals, and to let competing nations reconsider the now perverted Olympic ideals. Or an open-door policy for once and for all, in which we would unhypocritically admit all the professionalism, nationalism and hucksterism which are so evident today, and to accept them as fact.

GERALD MAURI.
Florence.

Old-Fashioned Ideas

Re the letter (IHT, Feb. 17) about the Falkland Islands written by a Julia Hauger-Klevene of Heidelberg (as she says "a native of Argentina").

She states that she is bewildered by "the old-fashioned ideas of Britain." I respectfully suggest that she brush up on the history of ideas, particularly in relation to Argentina and Heidelberg during the past half-century, and perhaps discover that England's "old-fashioned ideas" are not so bad compared to the "progressive" policies of the dictators Peron and Hitler.

Just how naive can people be!

RICHARD.
Baron de Burnchurch.
Paris.

Cultural Sin?

I was dismayed in reading Israel Shenker's otherwise excellent story on Giambattista Vico (IHT, Feb. 4) by the startling omission of any reference whatsoever to Vico's influence upon James Joyce. Such a lacuna is hardly venial in the category of cultural sins.

As any reader of "Finnegans Wake" can tell you, Joyce used Vico's theory of history in building the framework of his magnum opus. Numerous references to Vico and his thought appear throughout the book.

PHILIP B. SULLIVAN.
Berlin.

Dour View Of Socialism In Britain

By George F. Will

LONDON—Recently a listen here, obviously a broad-gau critic, wrote to a publication complain about a radio broadcas "The whole play was an insult lesbians, to the women's liber tion movement, and Socialism. The first two groups are, perhar waxing. But British Socialism without pride of ancestry or ho of posterity.

Socialism, or "statism" if y prefer, has been advocated a forwarded by Labor governmen and has been administered Conservative governments th praised themselves as admirab efficient statists. Since 1950 sta spending has devoured nearly tw thirds of the growth of nation income. Today British societ bent double beneath the mul plying weight of the state, having trouble breathing.

In just the last three years t profitability of British indust has been halved. Today the t fax rates are 83 per cent personal incomes over $40,0 and 98 per cent of investme earnings.

The real after-tax incomes Britons earning above $30,000 a $40,000 have declined 17 per ce and 25 per cent respectively sin 1969.

Here, as in the United State the political parties' powers thought have atrophied for wa of exercise. The governing Lab party has had three leaders, ar fewer ideas, in 40 years. But has set the course for postw Britain, a remarkable achiev ment for a party that never h received 50 per cent of an ele tion.

When last summer's referendu on Common Market membersh produced a 70-per-cent vote f membership, moderates regain their nerves and found the voices. A moderate consensus h been emerging on three point Taxes are excessive. So is pub spending. And private industry being squeezed to death by uni demands and the state's voracio consumption of the natio wealth.

Three-quarters of the publ including two-thirds of tra unionists, say unions have "t much power." Some importa unions have concluded that th can not push up wages fast than inflation devalues wag and have endorsed limits on wa increases. There is moderate te around. But where it matte most, in the government, it just talk.

True, a Socialist government tolerating the highest unemplo ment since the 1930s. But gene ous welfare services (that are disincentive to working) ha taken the sting from unemplo ment. And the unions may n accept an extension of the limit tion on wage increases unless t government begins to reflate.

The government has not c public spending and lending, for the third consecutive year will exceed public revenues by sum larger than 10 per cent the nation's income. And the g ernment is extending nationali tion to the shipbuilding and a craft industries, and to 51 p cent of North Sea oil oper tions, which the government m yet make unprofitable. The nati al enterprise board has an initial billion to use to buy inefficie government into efficient privi companies.

This new phase of nationali tion reminds one critic of Johnson's observation that a se ond marriage is a triumph hope over experience. In th decades nationalized industri have lost $18 billion. Nationali tion is a sad symbol of mode government: It is the transfer resources to the governme which then uses the resources cording to political rather th economic logic.

British governments are fore vowing crusades for national ficiency. That was a rationale the Boer War, and for Llo George's education reforms. Wh I lived here in 1962-64 my s cialist friends especially admir one public figure, U.S. Defe Secretary Robert McNamara, symbol of efficiency.

Recently Prime Minister Wil vowed that his government wo aid only efficient industries. month later it ponied up million ($330 million) for Bri Chrysler, an example of termin inefficiency.

In 1945 the question was: Socialism compatible with c liberties? Today a more pressi question is: Is Socialism co patible with prosperity?

As recently as 1960 Britain h a GNP larger than West G many or France. Today it is h West Germany's, two-thirds France's, and barely larger th Italy's.

To the question "Does Soci ism work?" the answer is: Su and so does a horse and bug

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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1976

French Deficit In Trade Rises During Month

Increased Oil Imports Said to Cause Gain

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—France's trade deficit widened last month, the government reported today.

On an unadjusted basis, the deficit totaled 1,374 billion francs (about $307 million), compared with a deficit of 617 million francs in January last year and a deficit of 852 million francs in December. Last month's shortfall was the largest, on an unadjusted basis, since the 1.5-billion-franc deficit of September 1974.

After adjustment for seasonal variations, the January deficit was put at 920 million francs. This compares with deficits of 289 million francs in December and 90 million francs in the 1975 month. On this measure the January result was the worst since October's 1.6-billion-franc shortfall.

Foreign Trade Minister Raymond Barre said the surge in last month's import bill was due to increased purchases, following a world snap, of more expensive oil. He noted that the 10-per-cent price increase adopted last October is only now beginning to show up in the cost of oil imports.

In addition, he noted that the volume of oil imports was increasing in conjunction with the increased pace of industrial activity.

On an unadjusted basis, imports totaled 20.344 billion francs, down from 21.71 billion in December but up from the 19.14 billion a year earlier. Exports, at 19.97 billion francs, were down from the 20.85 billion of December but slightly ahead of the 19.82 billion of January 1975.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, January's imports totaled 20.92 billion francs, up from 19.66 billion in December and 19.36 billion a year ago. Exports rose to 19.97 billion francs from December's 19.37 billion and the 1975 month's 19.21 billion francs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT&T Raises Dividend 12%

American Telephone & Telegraph directors voted to increase the quarterly dividend 12 per cent to 85 cents a share from 85 cents, payable April 1 to holders of record March 2. The increase, the tenth since 1959, raises the annual dividend rate to $3.80 a share. Directors say the decision to increase the dividend reflects their confidence in the economy's continuing recovery and in the utility's own business prospects.

U.S. Probes Hoffmann-La Roche

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm which has run afoul of British, West German and EEC officials on its pricing and marketing practices, is now the object of a "non-public investigation" by U.S. authorities. The Federal Trade Commission is reliably reported to have notified Swiss officials that the investigation is under way. It is standard operating procedure for the U.S. government to notify the appropriate foreign government when one of their firms is being investigated by a U.S. agency. The focus of the investigation is reportedly the company's pricing on its Valium and Librium tranquilizers. Earlier investigations in Britain and West Germany charged the company with making excessive profits on the sale of these drugs and ordered the prices to be cut.

P&O Revises Profit Estimate

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. (P & O) has revised downward to £20 million from at least £34 million its estimate of its pre-tax profit for the 15 months ended Dec. 31. The accounting period covers 15 months because of a change to Dec. 31 from Sept. 30 in its financial year end. For the preceding 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1974, the shipping company registered a pre-tax profit of £48.54 million. P & O says the estimated pre-tax profit of £20 million includes property provisions estimated at £8 million. Since last June, when it forecast a pre-tax profit of at least £34 million for the 15-month period, P & O says major problems have arisen concerning its passenger ship operations, its European and air transport division and its Bovis property division.

Chesebrough-Pond to Split Stock

Chesebrough-Pond's directors are proposing a 2-for-1 stock split and an increase in the quarterly dividend to 38 cents a share from 34 cents. The stock split proposal will be voted on by shareholders at the May 6 annual meeting, and if approved holders of record June 4 will receive an additional share for each share owned. Shareholders will also be asked to approve an increase in the authorized common stock level to 50 million shares on a post-split basis from the current authorized level of 20 million common shares. The cash dividend is payable March 25 to holders of record March 4.

Hamilton Bancshares Sells Units

Hamilton Bancshares Inc., which once held assets of $1.1 billion, has sold its Hamilton First American Bank of Memphis for about $4.5 million after selling Hamilton Bank of Nashville for $7.5 million. The bank holding company's largest institution, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, with assets of $450 million, was declared insolvent Monday by the controller of the currency, and sold to a bank holding company in Memphis. A consortium of New York banks lent Hamilton Bancshares between $80 million and $100 million, accepting stock in banks belonging to the holding company as collateral. Officials said the sale of the Memphis and Nashville banks was directed by the New York banks in an effort to recoup some of their money after the Chattanooga bank failed.

Workers Toughen Stance Under New Regime

Labor Unrest Hits Chrysler's Spain Plant

MADRID, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Chrysler Corp.'s Spanish subsidiary in nearby Villaverde is now back at work after almost three weeks of disruption, but Renault, one of its major competitors, has not been so lucky.

When the wave of strikes in the Madrid area subsided a few days ago, it shifted to the provinces to tie up Renault's production in Valladolid, the coal mines in the Asturias region and numerous plants and building sites in half a dozen other cities.

The main point of conflict at Renault and the coal mines is also what bedevilled Chrysler—what to do with workers dismissed for strike activity. It cost Chrysler España SA (98-percent owned by the Detroit-based Chrysler Corp.) well over half a million dollars a day in lost production to learn how difficult labor relations have become in the new Spain.

Since Chrysler began operating in Spain in 1963, it had experienced relative peace as a result of the tight control exercised over Spanish workers by the officially run syndicate organization. Now, under the new monarchy, there is at least a promise of freedom, and workers are acting more aggressively.

Strikes in Spain are illegal except under very special circumstances. Workers want strikes to be recognized as a legal fact of life and not subject to penalties. Chrysler's management here, almost entirely Spanish and enjoying considerable autonomy from the parent company, reacted to stoppages in the plant like most other managements in Spain—it dismissed those whom it considered the ringleaders. About 90 persons were affected.

But in the third week of the strike, and despite tightened belts, the bulk of the workers assembled and shouted their approval of a motion providing that "not one worker will set foot in the plant until there are guarantees that sanctions will be lifted."

They declared their solidarity with workers in other plants who had been dismissed, suspended or arrested, and they cheered when one leader declared:

"We cannot accept the fact that hundreds of workers are left out in the street for having defended the bread of their fellow workers."

There were similar occurrences elsewhere, notably in the Barcelona area, where dozens of plants were tied up in sympathy with workers who had been dismissed for striking in one of them. Chrysler, after some careful thought, decided it was better to lose face than production and managed to reopen the plant Jan. 29 after a promise to cancel the dismissals.

But the company is not out of the woods yet. It still has to negotiate a new wage contract, and leftist labor leaders who played a big role in Chrysler plants are predicting that the present peace in the Madrid area may not last. Despite government guidelines holding down wage increases to no more than the rise in the cost of living plus 3 percentage points, labor made demands that, according to Chrysler, would have cost more than $60 million a year.

The company came back with an offer to raise wages by $76 a month, making the lowest level more than $400 a month. Although the offer exceeded the guidelines, it was rejected, and the case went to compulsory arbitration. The official award turned out to be lower than Chrysler's offer, and the company had a full-scale rebellion on its hands.

Chrysler is now likely to go back to its original offer, and the government is likely to look the other way because it, too, is interested in labor peace. Neither wants to revive some of the scenes at Chrysler and other plants that occurred in January.

Chrysler tried to reopen Jan. 12, but there was violence as militant workers sought to prevent a minority of employees from resuming work. Officials said the company had to keep the plant under armed guard because roving gangs were beating workers and threatening others. There were 12 cases of violence that day, so the company closed the plant again.

When a labor court decided in favor of four workers that Chrysler had dismissed, the feeling apparently began to spread among some executives that the rules of the game in Spain were changing and that companies could no longer act in a peremptory way.

In labor elections last year, a new wave of militant leftist workers invaded the government-run labor setup so that in Chrysler, as elsewhere, it was difficult to tell who was an official shop steward and who was a member of the illegal workers' commissions.

Many of Chrysler's 80 shop stewards occupy positions in both. The official unions, in which labor and management are under one roof, are designed to do away with the class struggle. In negotiations, however, Chrysler management has found it is facing intelligent, articulate people with a highly developed class conscience.

One leader who addressed the worker assembly attacked multinational companies such as Chrysler, which, he said, "take their profits out of Spain and do not invest."

So far Chrysler has invested $27 million in Spain. It was not until 1972 that the subsidiary stopped losing money. A company spokesman said profits in recent years had gone to pay off loans received during the years of loss. Chrysler España now produces about 90,000 cars a year.

Japan Shows A Deficit in Its Payments

Exports Fall Sharply But Imports Also Dip

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall balance of payments fell into a $1.060-billion deficit in January as the nation's exports dropped substantially from their December level and the current account plunged out of surplus into a $1.040-billion shortfall.

The overall payments figure for January, contained in a preliminary report from the Finance Ministry, compared with a $613-million surplus in December and a $1.346-billion deficit in the year-earlier month.

The ministry's preliminary report said that exports in January fell to $3.57 billion from December's $5.7 billion and January 1975's $3.608 billion.

January's imports dipped to $4.13 billion from $4.675 billion in December and $4.239 billion in January 1975.

Japan's $1.04-billion current account deficit for January, by the ministry's preliminary report, compared with a $651-million surplus in December and a year-earlier deficit of $1.175 billion. The current account covers merchandise trade and "invisibles" such as tourism, shipping and insurance.

Japan's long-term capital flows were in deficit by $80 million in January, down from a deficit of $132 million in December and of $171 million in January, 1975.

U.S. Firms Reduce Layout on Research

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—Rising costs are pushing U.S. corporations to cut their own research and development budgets and to shop for outsiders' ideas.

The National Science Foundation says that since 1969 the number of scientists and engineers doing research in 8,000 U.S. companies has declined 8 per cent and the amount of money spent is down 1.7 per cent in constant dollars. Moreover, many researchers today spend more time substantiating advertising claims and coping with federal regulatory requirements than they do working on new products, company executives say.

In addition, companies need an ever-increasing array of new products just to keep pace in a marketplace that is increasingly cluttered and competitive. As many as 40 per cent of new consumer products fail, and those that do well have shorter and shorter shelf lives, recent studies show.

"The new-product rat race is analogous to the arms race—companies have to run harder just to stay in the same spot," says Patrick McGuire, project director at the Conference Board, a nonprofit New York organization devoted to business research. "If they put 50 raw ideas in at the top and get one good one out at the bottom, they're doing all right. But they aren't putting in enough at the top," he says.

Lower Efficiency Cuts Growth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Declining efficiency of new investment has reduced U.S. economic growth by nearly 1 per cent a year since 1966 and has cost about $10 billion a year in lost output, according to a congressional study made public yesterday.

The study was written for the Joint Economic Committee by John Kendrick, professor of economics at George Washington University here. It said that because of a decline in economic efficiency it now takes significantly more investment in equipment and human skills to produce $1 worth of output than it did 10 years ago.

The study said the reduced efficiency is caused by a recent decline in spending for research and development and by bottlenecks in certain basic industries caused by inadequate investment.

It also blamed what it said were restrictive economic policies and increased numbers of less experienced younger workers entering the work force.

NYSE Prices Rise Sharply, Volume Gains

AT&T Higher Payout Said to Help Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Reversing a three-day decline, prices advanced sharply in stepped up trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Part of the market's rise was attributed to an increase in the quarterly dividend by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the most widely held issue.

At the close of trading, AT&T's stock sported a gain of 1 1/8 at 56 3/4 on 357,900 shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 9.52 points to 960.09. It was up 7.95 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,089 issues showed gains to 500 declines, and volume totaled 29.9 million shares compared with 25.46 million yesterday.

Analysts said sentiment on Wall Street also was aided by a rise in U.S. personal income in January, less concern now than a few weeks ago about a possible upturn in interest rates, and overall optimism about the outlook for the U.S. economy.

Chesebrough-Pond's gained 1 3/8 to 62 7/8. The quarterly payout was raised to 38 cents a share from 34 cents and directors proposed a two-for-one stock split.

IBM, meantime, picked up 2 5/8 to 255 3/4, Burroughs 2 to 103 1/4, and Texas Instruments 1 1/8 to 11. 5/8.

But Digital Equipment lost 2 1/2 to 158. A public offering of 800,000 common shares of Digital began yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 1.01 to 101.14.

Dataproducts, a volume leader, rose a point to 9 3/4.

In Chicago, wheat futures prices dropped sharply on the Board of Trade and tended to drag down other commodity futures at the final bell.

Wheat traded nearly 20 cents a bushel lower at one time but closed with a loss of 14 1/2. Soybeans were down 4. corn 2 1/2 and oats nearly 1. Soy oil lost 50 points, or 1/3 cent a pound.

Income of Americans Rises 1 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The personal income of Americans jumped by 1 per cent in January, pushed by an upward surge in payrolls for service and distribution workers, the government said today. It was the biggest increase in four months.

The Commerce Department said personal income climbed at an annual rate of $13.6 billion last month to an annual rate of $1.3 trillion after adjustment for seasonal variations. It was the biggest advance since a rise of $16.3 billion in September.

The January increase put personal income 9.2 per cent ahead of where it was a year ago and well ahead of the current 7-percent pace of inflation. It also reversed a steady tapering off in the growth of personal income since August.

In another report, the department said that housing starts in January declined for the third straight month to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1.22 million units, down 5 per cent from the downward revised December rate of 1.29 million units.

However, the January rate was 21 per cent above the year-earlier pace, the department said.

Permits for future housing construction increased in January to the highest rate since May 1974. The department said permits were issued at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1.14 million units, up 11 per cent from the downward-revised December rate and up 65 per cent from the year-earlier rate.

...uit Holds Builder Responsible ...or Canadian Refinery Faults

...NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—...haheen Natural Resources Co. ... two subsidiaries said today ... have filed a $188-million ...mage suit against UOP Inc. ... two subsidiaries in connec... with the Shaheen refinery ... Come-by-Chance, Newfound... ...d.

...he suit alleges that the UOP ...panies represented themselves ... having expert knowledge and ...lity in fields of oil-refinery ...ign, engineering and construc... and, among other things, ...ached the construction con...ct.

...he UOP subsidiaries are Pro... Inc. and Procon (Great ...tain) Ltd. The Shaheen units ... Newfoundland Refining Co. ... Provincial Refining Co., ...ch together operated the re...ery.

...he complaint alleges that sub...tial additions, alterations and ...er corrections had to be made ...he refinery since it was placed ...production in 1973 and more ... necessary, and that the re...ry has been unable to oper... at the volume and conditions ...essary to produce the yields ...jected by UOP.

...he suit also alleges that se... operating problems, caused ... errors, deficiencies and omis...s in design and construction, ... responsible for repeated ...kdowns, fires and other haz...s, and produced substantial ...ancial losses rather than ...its projected by UOP studies. ...he Shaheen complaint further ...es that UOP, in response to ...quest to review refinery ...rations and recommend im...vements, sought to mislead the refining company about the true nature of the difficulties and sought to direct the blame away from the refinery design and construction.

The complaint added that UOP should have known that the refinery, as designed and constructed, could not produce the amounts that UOP had projected without substantial additions, alterations and corrections in the design and construction.

The Shaheen suit follows action by a subsidiary of Ataka & Co., of Japan, to have a receiver appointed for the refinery. The subsidiary, Atlantic Trading (Delaware) Corp., took the action after the refinery defaulted on loans totalling $33 million that had been granted by the subsidiary.

Last Saturday, Ataka reached agreement with C. Itoh & Co., a large trading company, on a merger that would rescue the company from its financial difficulties, brought on by the default.

...anadian Firms' ...rofits Decline ...1% in Quarter

...MONTREAL, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ). ...ter-tax profits of 97 early-...rting Canadian companies to-...d $Can. 782.4 million in the ... fourth quarter, down 1.1 per ... from the 1974 period, accord... to a Wall Street Journal sur...

...h earlier survey for the 1975 ...d quarter showed 103 com...ies had earnings of $Can. ...3 million, down 27 per cent ... a year earlier.

...he sharp reduction in the rate ...profits decline in the fourth ...rter, as compared with the ...d quarter, was highlighted by ...stantial profit gains for utili... resulting from higher allow... rates of return and increased ...s volumes. Other factors were ...roved results for trust and fi...ce companies, because of high...interest rates, and better earn... for oil companies.

...ntinuing to depress overall ...orate earnings were results ...rest companies, because of in...ry-wide strikes; of chemical, ...le and steel concerns, be...e of lower demand, and of ..., as a result of lower metal ...es.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Aetna Life & Casualty

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Profits ..... A	43.85	22.65
Per Share A	0.82	0.43
Profits ..... B	25.18	14.99
Per Share B	0.47	0.28
Year		
Profits ..... A	101.66	151.62
Per Share A	1.90	2.85
Profits ..... B	107.29	153.80
Per Share B	2.01	2.89

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

Allis Chalmers

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	378.2	381.2
Profits	7.83	4.45
Per Share	0.62	0.36
Year		
Revenue	1,443.3	1,262.3
Profits	29.39	22.10
Per Share ...	2.33	1.77

Carrier

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	207.14	209.13
Profits	89.0	3.35
Per Share ...	Nil	-0.13

Combustion Engineering

Year	1975	1974
Revenue	1,711.2	1,428.0
Profits	44.6	40.2
Per Share	4.16	3.75

Cummins Engine

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	218.3	233.4
Profits	0.24	8.51
Per Share ...	—	1.33
Year		
Revenue	761.5	801.6
Profits	8.04	25.86
Per Share ...	0.91	3.60

FMC Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	592.7	533.2
Profits	24.80	17.20
Per Share ...	0.74	0.51
Share diluted.	0.69	0.48
Year		
Revenue	2,309.6	2,105.2
Profits	108.20	80.90
Per Share ...	3.24	2.40
Share diluted.	2.98	2.25

Northrop

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	281.6	243.3
Profits	7.30	5.90
Per Share ...	1.26	1.07
Share diluted	1.11	0.96
Year		
Revenue	988.1	853.3
Profits	24.7	18.1
Per Share ...	4.32	3.24
Share diluted.	3.80	2.84

Occidental Petroleum

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,105.9	1,363.7
Profits	17.71	56.66
Per Share ...	0.20	0.94
Year		
Revenue	5,365.9	5,537.5
Profits	171.96	277.23
Per Share ...	2.64	4.58

Schlumberger

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	433.3	345.6
Profits	64.20	45.31
Per Share ...	1.12	0.82
Year		
Revenue	1,587.6	1,218.7
Profits	219.34	147.63
Per Share ...	3.92	2.68

Textron

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	649.8	565.3
Profits	27.94	24.76
Per Share ...	0.75	0.66
Year		
Revenue	2,459.1	2,113.8
Profits	95.96	98.17
Per Share ...	2.58	2.62

Upjohn

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	226.5	199.7
Profits	13.30	10.36
Per Share ...	0.45	0.35
Year		
Revenue	890.3	794.6
Profits	66.75	69.11
Per Share ...	2.26	2.34

Uniroyal

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	563.1	573.8
Profits	5.10	5.80
Per Share ...	0.14	0.17
Year		
Revenue	2,200.0	2,300.0
Profits	23.0	43.0
Per Share ...	0.68	1.44

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Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated — ABD Securities Corporation

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Basle Securities Corporation — Alex. Brown & Sons

Daiwa Securities America Inc. — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. — New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc. — R.W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated

Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day, Inc. — UBS-DB Corporation

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

February, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 18

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	32½	AbbtLab .80	16	462	41	39¾	40⅞+	¾
48¼	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	26	48⅛	47¾	48 —	¼
10⅜	7	AcmeClv .50	7	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
8⅝	7¼	AdmDg .04e	9	90	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅝	7¾	AdmEx .71e		28	12	11¾	11⅞	
6½	2⅛	Adms Millis	13	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12½	3¼	Addressog	19	518	12½	11½	12¼+	¾
10	7	Advinv .24e		57	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
29⅜	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	15	950	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	⅞
47⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		50	40	39⅜	39¾—	⅜
13⅞	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	43	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
6¼	1⅜	Aileen Inc	23	759	6⅞	6⅜	6¾+	½
80⅜	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	81	76½	75⅛	76½+	1¼
16¾	5⅜	AirbnFrt .60	13	8	16⅞	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
24¾	10½	Aircoinc 1	6	80	23	22¾	22¾	
3⅜	1	AJ Industris	8	170	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅜
24	10½	Akzona 1.20	38	29	23¾	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
101¼	78	AlaP pf9.44		z130	101	100	100 —	1
17⅝	9	Alaskin .15e	9	68	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	
19⅝	12⅞	Albanyin .60	18	13	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	½
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	23	21	7¼	7½	7⅛+	⅛
24⅜	12¼	Albertsn .72	10	63	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞+	¼
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .40	37	1529	24⅝	24	24¼	
16⅜	7½	AlcoStd .68	6	39	16⅛	16½	16⅝+	⅜
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	55	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
8⅛	2⅜	Alexdrs .36e	8	265	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
11⅜	6⅝	AllegCp .95e	23	x33	10	9⅞	9⅞	
34⅞	20⅛	AllgLud 1.80	7	170	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅞
40¼	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3		63	41¼	40⅞	41¼+	1
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	63	19	18⅞	19 +	¼
13¾	4⅛	AllenGrp .50	15	42	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
42⅜	27	AlldCh 1.80	10	235	42⅞	41¾	42⅞+	⅞
15⅜	8⅝	AldMnt .60	7	20	12	12	12	
15⅜	9	AlldProd .60	21	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
49⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.70	8	92	46½	46	46⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	6⅝	AllisChal .40	8	485	16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
9	5⅝	AllrtAut .56	9	4	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	11	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
50¼	27⅜	Alcoa 1.34	28	254	48	46⅜	48 +	1⅛
46⅞	25⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	8	38⅜	38	38⅛+	⅛
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	12	484	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞+	1⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		4	123⅝	120	123⅝+	3⅝
16⅝	6	AMBAC .60	7	58	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
6⅛	3	Amcord .32	8	105	6⅛	8	6⅛+	⅛
20	13¼	Amerce 1.20	7	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	¼
35	26½	Amrc pf2.60		1	34¼	34¼	34¼—	
23⅝	14½	A Hess .30b	6	283	19¾	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50		39	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜+	⅜
27	7⅜	AAirFlt .48	11	17	19	18⅞	19	
11⅜	5⅞	Am Airlin		464	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
14½	3⅜	A Baker .80	10	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
45⅜	30¼	A Brnds 2.80	8	165	43	42⅜	42⅞+	½
27⅜	13⅝	AmBdcst .80	14	177	26½	26	26⅛—	¼
12⅝	5	AmBldM .40	8	44	11	10½	11 +	½
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	8	173	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
3⅜	⅞	AmCen Mtg		119	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	9	316	26⅞	26¼	26¾+	½
13	6¼	Am Distill		10	9¼	9	9 —	¼
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	12	13	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
6½	2¾	AmDualVl		57	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
13¾	11	ADul pf.84a		7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
25¼	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	845	21¾	21	21⅝+	⅜
		AmElPw rt		5495	3-16	5-32	11-64	
13⅞	3⅜	AFamily .28	9	122	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅜
6	2	AmFin Sys		12	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
14¼	6½	AmFinSy pf		z110	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		51	24⅝	24	24¼+	¼
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.22		37	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
16⅞	9	A Gnins .60	6	84	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
24½	17⅝	A Gin pfl.80		17	23½	23¼	23⅜+	¼
17	15	A Gins pf.90		14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
16⅞	8⅝	AmHoist .80	5	79	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅜
43¼	27¾	AmHome 1	23	1110	37	36⅝	36⅞+	¼
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .34	24	152	36¼	35⅞	36	
5	1⅞	Am Invest		34	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
9⅜	3½	A Medicl .12	9	126	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
7⅞	1¼	A Medicorp	6	991	8¼	7¾	8⅛+	⅜
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		1336	6⅝	5⅞	6 +	¼
38¾	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	76	33⅞	33½	33⅞—	⅛
11⅛	3⅞	AmSeat .20e	6	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
15¾	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	11	77	11⅝	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
25¼	8⅛	AmStand 1	9	x338	24	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
71	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		26	69	68⅞	69	
9⅞	6	AmSterll .30	12	109	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	27	28¼	27½	27⅞—	⅛
56	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	11	3549	56⅜	55⅛	56⅜+	1
59	49	AmT&T pf 4		164	59½	58⅞	59⅜+	¾
48¼	40⅛	ATT pfB3.74		381	46⅞	46½	46¾	
47⅞	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		16	46½	46	46⅛—	⅜
10⅞	8⅛	AWatCk .70	5	5	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
14¾	11	AW 5pf1.25		z180	14½	13¼	13¼—	¾
14	11	AW pf1.25		z180	14	13⅝	14 +	⅞
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	28	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	½
8¼	2⅝	AmesD .10e	7	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
24⅝	10⅞	Ametek 1	9	90	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
24⅝	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	574	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	¼
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	6	156	18¼	17¾	18 +	¼
40⅞	23⅞	AMP Inc .41	42	133	31¼	30⅞	31⅛+	⅜
14⅜	6⅞	Ampco .40a	5	33	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜+	⅛
7¾	2⅜	Ampex Corp	24	877	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
44⅜	25½	Ametar 2.40	6	40	44⅛	43¾	43¾—	¼
8⅝	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
74	35¾	Amsted 4	6	17	73¼	73	73¼+	¼
8¼	4⅛	Amtel .32	6	58	7	6⅞	6⅞	
22¾	13½	Anacond .60		x131	19½	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
29	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	103	28⅞	28	28¼—	⅛
42	20⅝	AndCly 1.20	8	30	40¼	40	40⅛+	⅜
8⅝	4½	Angelica .12	11	142	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	5	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
22¾	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	5	42	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
15	9⅛	Apache .50	10	123	14¼	12⅞	14 +	1⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp	108	549	3⅞	2⅞	3¼+	¼
17⅞	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	72	17⅛	16⅝	17 +	⅜
27⅝	9	APL pfC1.06		6	27	26½	26⅞—	½
74	63	ApPw pf7.40		z2000	73½	73⅛	73½—	½
4¼	1¼	Applid Mag	18	20	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
60⅜	38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	285	58	56½	58 +	1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ArcataN .44	8	54	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
27⅝	22	ArchDan .20	14	386	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅝
5⅝	1⅜	Arctic Entr	23	243	5¼	5¼	5¼—	
4⅛	1⅝	Aristar		25	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
17⅞	11⅞	AriPSv 1.36	6	106	16½	16¼	16½	
110	103¼	AriPpf 10.70		z500	109¾	109	109 —	1
8½	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	103	24⅞	24½	24⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		232	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
7	3⅝	Armada Co	11	9	5	5	5	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	9	121	32½	32	32⅛+	⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		4	31⅝	31½	31½—	
49⅛	43½	Armr pf4.75	140	500	[illegible]		46½+	½
29⅝	17⅞	ArmstCk .80	21	112	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
49⅞	43⅜	ArmC pf3.75		z100	49	49	49	
18⅝	10⅛	ArmRu .40e	9	24	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
16¼	10½	AroCorp 1	8	2	15	15	15 +	⅛
14	5⅝	Arvin .13r	31	56	13½	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
47⅜	26	ASA Ltd .80		254	30⅜	30⅛	30¼—	
19⅜	12	Asarco .60	20	304	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
26⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.70	6	294	26¼	25⅝	26 +	¼
38⅞	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	39	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞—	⅜
31	17⅜	AsdSpg 1.40	9	22	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
12	5⅝	Athlone .60	5	270	12¾	11⅝	12⅛+	⅜
5⅝	1⅛	Atico Mtg		10	2⅛	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.64	8	35	19¼	18⅞	19 +	⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	945	82¾	81½	82⅜	
185⅝	129	AtlRc pf 3		1	139¼	139¼	139¼	
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		57	55½	54⅞	55½+	⅜
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	50	240	4⅛	4	4	
7½	3⅝	ATO Inc .24	7	232	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
65⅞	27¼	AutData .40	29	69	60⅞	59⅝	60⅛+	⅜
6¼	1⅜	Autmind .20	7	91	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
8⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		756	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞+	⅞
1⅛	⅜	Avco Cp wt		38	1½	1¼	1¼	
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		124	28¼	26⅞	28 +	1½
38⅞	19	AveryPd .30	50	8	26	25⅞	25⅞—	
12¼	5⅛	Avis Inc	12	674	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅜
19½	4⅝	Avnetinc .30	8	395	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅜
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	17	751	41¼	40⅝	40⅞+	½
		B						
27½	13½	BabckWil 1	9	476	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞+	⅝
10½	3	Becc .40e	7	98	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4⅜	Bakerin .24	10	352	11⅞	10½	11⅛+	1⅛N
58⅝	32	Bakrintl .42	14	95	47⅞	47¼	47⅝—	½
11⅝	6⅝	BaldDH .60	6	12	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅜
17⅝	8⅛	BallyMf .02e	13	88	16⅞	15⅜	16 +	½
25¼	15⅝	Ba'GE 2.08	9	55	24¾	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11½	BanCa 1.15e	15	29	14⅜	13¾	14⅛+	½
41¼	24¼	Bandag .05e	22	25	31¾	31⅜	31⅝+	¼
7⅜	2⅝	Banar Punt	4	66	7⅛	7	7⅛	
17	5	BangP pf2		3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	47	32¾	32⅛	32⅛—	⅞
15⅝	9⅛	Bk of Va .68	6	17	15¼	15	15⅛+	¼
42	25⅝	BankTr	6	76	34	33⅝	33½—	⅛
27⅝	23⅜	BnkT pf2.50		12	27¼	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
30⅜	19⅝	BarbOil 1.60		23	29¾	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	BardCR .22	17	115	18	17⅜	17⅝+	¼
11½	6⅞	Basicinc .60	6	13	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	4	24	25⅛	25½	25⅝+	⅛
38½	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	127	34⅞	33½	34⅛+	1
57⅜	31⅞	BaxtLab .21	32	223	46	45⅛	45⅛+	⅜
20⅞	14½	BaySfG 1.88	7	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
4⅛	3	BaykCig .24		25	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+L
24⅝	14¾	Bearing .40	11	45	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅜
25⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .75	18	459	24⅛	23⅜	24 +	⅛
47¼	17⅞	Beckmn .56	16	74	47⅞	45⅜	47	
24	23⅞	Beckman wl		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	20	348	39½	39	39⅛—	⅛
20⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	8	187	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝+	¼
6	3⅞	VjBeech Crk		z50	5	5	5	
31	12	Beker .28	4	122	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	4	114	18½	17⅛	18½+	1⅛
1?	7¾	Belden 1.20	9	9	18⅝	18½	18½—	
9⅝	5⅝	BeldHe .30b	13	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
22⅜	10½	Bell How.84	10	109	20⅞	19¾	20⅜+	⅝
18	12¼	BemisCo 1b	11	25	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	½
55⅝	21⅜	Bendix 2	11	357	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+	½
82¼	36	Bendix pf3		142	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛+	¾
22⅜	14⅝	BenflCp 1.25	7	123	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	
57½	34	Benef pf4.30		10	56¼	56	56¼—	½
28½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z300	28	27½	28 +	½
7⅝	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		39	3¾	3	3⅛+	¼
3⅝	1⅜	Benguet B	7	161	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
25⅝	2⅝	Bes Prod	11	125	24½	23½	24⅛+	1½
43⅞	24⅝	BethStl 2a	8	475	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞+	½
75⅝	35⅝	BlaThr .52b	23	42	77	76	77 +	1¼
35⅝	20½	BlackDr .40	30	189	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	¼
8⅝	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	12	36	8⅝	7⅞	8 +	⅜
16	10⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
20	10⅝	BlockHR .80	12	129	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
45⅝	12¼	BlueBell 1	9	77	45⅝	43¾	44⅝+	¾
6⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		1058	6⅝	6	6½+	½
31⅞	15⅜	Boeing 1	7	792	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛—	
29⅛	10½	BoiseCas .45	13	357	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
24	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	9	12	25	24⅝	25 +	1
29⅝	20½	Bordn 1.30	9	140	27¼	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
28¼	13½	BorWar 1.35	12	133	27¾	26⅞	27⅜+	½
3⅞	1⅛	Bormans	7	22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
24¼	15⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	40	24¼	24	24⅛—	
1½	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		44	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
12⅞	[illegible]	Braniff .20	13	1134	13	12½	13 +	⅛
19½	13⅝	BrasnCF .50	7	33	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	
53⅞	35½	BriggsS 1.80	18	53	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞+	⅝
79	46⅜	BristMy 1.80	16	242	72⅝	72	72½—	
47⅞	[illegible]	BristM pf 2		9	45	45⅛	45⅛+	
12½	4½	BritPet .38e	18	38	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	
33½	12⅞	BrkwGl 1.30	9	48	33⅞	33	33⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	8	17	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
14⅝	8½	Brown Co	5	9	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅜
22¼	13⅜	BwnGp 1.20	12	32	22	21⅞	22	
8⅛	4⅞	BwnShrp .20		22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	20	451	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	½
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	15	514	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	¼
16	9¼	BrushW .40	30	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		50	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	
24⅝	18	BucyEr .56	16	549	25⅛	24½	25⅛+	⅜
14⅛	7⅝	BuddCo .80	9	81	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞+	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Budgtad .24t		5	5½	5½	5½—	
27¼	12	BuffFo 1.20a	6	9	21⅞	21½	21¾—	
7½	4⅝	Bulova .05p		55	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
22⅛	18⅝	BunkHll 1.86		21	21⅝	21½	21½+	⅛
41	3¼	Bunk Ramo		41	6¼	6⅛	6½—	
16¼	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		11	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
34	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	17	111	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
42⅞	28⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	594	36½	35⅞	36½+	⅝
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
		Burndy n		15	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
110¼	61⅛	Burrghs .68	26	250	103⅜	101⅛	103⅛+	2
		C						
27⅜	15⅜	Cabot Cp .92		x41	25¾	25	25¼+	½
4¾	1½	Cadence Ind	4	53	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	38	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Cal Finanl	10	95	6⅝	6½	6½	
17½	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	15	129	14¼	13¾	13¾—	⅜
3⅝	1	Camm Brn		95	3⅛	2⅝	3 +	¼
36¾	17½	CampRL .60	15	49	23½	22⅞	23	
36	27⅝	CamSp 1.36	12	420	33⅝	33⅛	33¼—	⅜
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	7	183	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
13	7⅜	CapaIR 1.10	9	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
28⅝	19	CapHold .40	12	343	22⅞	22	22⅞+	⅞
3⅝	⅝	Capit Mtg		52	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	
58	28¼	Carbor 1.70	8	232	59	57⅞	59 +	1½
3½	2	Carling OKe		468	4⅛	3¾	3⅞+	
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	11	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	
66	53¼	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	61	61	61 +	½
7⅝	4½	CaroFrg .20		4	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	
21⅜	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	178	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
29¼	24½	CarP pf2.67		8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	
28¾	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	7	x44	29	27½	29 +	1¾
17	6⅞	CarrCp .52	31	928	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
15⅞	10	CarrGn .79e		25	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	
26⅛	13¼	CartHaw .90	14	240	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛—	
46½	24¾	CartHaw pf 2		3	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜—	
10¼	6⅛	CartWall .40	16	85	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	
11	6½	CascNGs .92	6	3	10	10	10	
17⅝	13¼	CastlCk .80b	8	45	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
82	43	CaterpTra 2	12	494	81¼	80½	80⅞+	
57⅝	28⅞	CBS 1.66	13	313	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞+	
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		59	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅝	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	14	19	18¾	18⅞—	
56	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	17	515	56	53½	55⅝+	2⅜
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		4	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜+	¼
12⅛	5	Centex .12	36	138	11¼	11¼	11¼—	
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+	
18⅝	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	11	50	17⅝	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
29	25	CnILt pf2.62		z100	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	¼
14⅞	9⅝	CentlPS 1.20	8	98	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	35	21⅜	21½	21½—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	19	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.20	9	2655	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅜
22⅝	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	166	21	20	21 +	½
34¾	6½	CenDat .10a	17	163	31⅛	30¼	30½—	¼
19½	11⅝	Cerro 1.20		78	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛—	
20⅝	6⅞	Cert-teed .65	26	358	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛
27½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	10	28	25⅜	24⅞	25 +	⅛
25	10½	ChampInt 1	13	1170	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞+	⅞
62	46	Chml pf3.50		z290	59½	59	59 —	½
25	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		28	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝+	⅝
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	148	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅜
6½	3⅛	CharCo .04e	4	101	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
27½	18⅜	ChartrNY 2	5	27	25⅞	25⅜	25⅛—	⅛
9¼	6⅞	ChaseFd .60		34	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
38⅞	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	5	1195	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
8⅝	1⅞	ChaseT .83e		35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	12	56	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅜
47⅝	22⅝	Chemtn 1.40	6	114	44	45⅞	45⅞+	1
43⅝	26	ChmNY 2.88	5	262	33⅝	33	33½—	⅜
48½	28	ChesVa 1.90	3	13	47⅞	47	47 —	½
67	37⅜	Chesbp 1.36	22	146	62⅞	61⅛	62⅝+	1
40	26	Chessie 2.90	8	197	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
21¾	10⅞	ChtEatl .45a	7	25	20½	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
11¼	4	ChMilw Cp		132	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅝
15	7⅛	Chi Milw pf		9	12	12	12 +	½
34⅝	23⅝	ChiPneuT 2	9	92	33½	32⅞	33¼—	⅛
4⅞	2	ChkFull .19t		6	3½	3⅜	3½	
6⅝	3⅛	Chris Craft		485	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅜
15⅜	5½	ChrCft cvpf		75	15	14⅞	15 +	1⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .30	7	43	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
15⅞	7⅜	Chrysler		412	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	¼
2⅝	⅞	Chrysler wt		53	⅞	6-16	5-16—	1-32
3½	9-16	CI Mtg Gb		398	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	CI Rlt Inv		13	3½	3⅛	3½+	¼
21⅝	15⅞	CinBell 1.60	8	5	21	21	21	
20¼	14⅝	CinGE 1.64	10	83	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	⅜
86½	75	CinG pf7.44		z30	84	84	84	
51	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z50	45⅝	45½	45⅝+	¼
27½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	10	71	27⅞	26⅜	27⅛+	⅛
37½	26	CIT Fin 2.20	7	156	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝—	⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	11	1558	33	32⅛	32⅞—	⅛
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	327	41⅝	40¾	41⅝+	⅜
15	7⅝	CitzSR 1.17e		209	4⅞	4	4⅝+	⅝
30½	4⅝	CityInvst .66	15	334	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	City Inv wt		49	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21⅝	11⅞	CityIn pf B2		30	21	20⅞	20⅞	
19⅝	10	CityIn pf1.10		53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	11	140	28¾	28½	28⅝+	⅛
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .30	16	22	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
7	2⅝	CLC Am .34	8	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
59	42	ClvCliff 1.50	12	58	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	
29⅝	23⅝	ClvEIll 2.56	9	74	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
119¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z120	118	118	118 —	½
89¼	70	ClEIll pf7.56		z1000	88	88	88	
14⅞	6⅝	ClorosCo .52	13	471	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
10⅞	3⅝	CluetPea .30	9	326	10½	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
12½	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		17	12½	12⅜	12½	
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		198	12	10⅝	11⅞+	1⅛
8⅝	2⅝	CNA Finl	88	236	8	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
14	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		119	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
12½	9½	CNA I 1.08a		16	12	11⅞	12	
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅞	4	CNA pf1.16k		18	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
14⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	5	345	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
24⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		18	23	22⅞	22⅞+	½
19¼	11½	CstSG pf1.19		14	17	17	17	
95¾	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	23	320	87	85⅝	86⅛+	⅜
9⅝	4⅜	CocaBtlg .49	15	189	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
16½	6½	ColdwBk .40	13	28	15¼	14½	15¼+	⅞
6⅛	1½	Coleco Ind		100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
34⅝	22	ColgPal .76	16	1507	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	⅜
14⅝	4⅝	CollinAik .56	19	135	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
7	2⅝	Collins Fd	20	67	6½	6⅛	6½	
41⅞	20	ColPenn .50	10	206	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝+	1⅝
25	15½	ColonlSt 1.45	7	126	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅞	23¼	ColtInd 2	5	168	38⅛	37	38⅛+	1
56¼	41¼	Colt pf4.25		8	57	56½	57 +	½
23	16¼	Colt pf1.60		6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
28¼	21⅝	ColGas 2.14	8	186	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
59⅝	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		5	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜—	
58¼	50¼	ColGs pf5.48		8	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝—	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	5	318	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
25¼	12⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	74	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
108	95	CoSO pf10.52		z60	108½	107	108½+	1
5	1	Colwel Mtg		74	3⅞	2⅞	3¼+	⅛
16⅝	5	Combd Com	10	315	15½	14½	15⅛+	⅝
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	11	138	37⅛	36¾	37⅛+	⅜
32	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	216	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
81½	70	ComE pf7.24		6	80¾	80½	80¾+	¼
31⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		24	31⅛	31	31⅛—	
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		10	22¼	23	23	
22⅝	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		6	22⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
21½	16½	ComE pf1.42		4	21	21	21 —	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ComwO .22t		223	10⅝	10½	10⅜+	⅛
22⅛	13⅝	ComO pf1.72		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
33	9⅝	Compugrp	10	223	34⅞	32⅝	34⅛+	1⅝
6⅞	1⅝	Comput Sci	14	1154	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	1
45⅝	23	Comsat 1	6	805	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	⅝
11⅝	3⅛	ConAgr .12r	3	38	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
50¼	15⅝	ConsMil 1.60	6	84	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	¾
16⅛	4⅝	Congolm .40	12	75	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18	10⅝	ConnGn 1.60	12	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
30¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	9	x7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	½
18	7⅛	ConEd 1.30e	4	316	16¾	16⅜	16⅝+	⅜
65⅝	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	63½	63½	63½	
51⅝	36⅝	ConEd pf 5		16	50	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
23½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	49	331	22½	21⅞	22⅛+	⅜
63⅞	43⅞	ConF pf4.50		3	61⅛	60½	61⅛+	¼
21¼	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	13	280	19⅞	19¼	19⅞—	¼
29	21⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7	43	27	26⅝	27	
112½	103	CoG pf 9.96		z100	111	111	111 —	1⅜
21⅝	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	8	197	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
77½	55	CnPw pf7.76		z200	78	77⅝	78 +	1
76⅝	52	CnPw pf7.72		z100	76⅞	76½	76⅞+	⅜
76⅝	53	CnPw pf7.68		z12630	75⅝	72⅞	75⅝+	⅝
74	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z10	75	75	75 +	2
85	49	ConPow pf6		3	81¼	80⅞	81¼—	¾
68⅝	51¼	CnPw pf5.50		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝—	⅝
50	34½	CnPw pf4.52		z280	48⅝	48	48⅝+	1⅜
46	31⅝	CnPw pf4.50		z380	46⅝	45	46⅝+	1⅝
44	30	CnPw pf4.16		z10	43	43	43 +	1½
7⅛	3½	Cont Air Lin		983	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅜
31½	22¼	ConCan 1.60	9	254	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	⅝
9½	5	ContCop .40		18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
49⅜	32⅝	ContlCp 1.80	14	991	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
46½	26⅝	ContlCp 2.52	8	101	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞—	½
12⅝	6⅞	ConllP 1.28e	16	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅝	1	ContH Rlty		55	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
75	40⅞	ContOil 2	30	653	64	63	63⅝	
96½	56	ContOil pf 2		2	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	11	182	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅝
26⅞	10⅝	Control Dat	78	542	25⅝	24⅞	25 +	½
48	36⅛	CaDt pf4.50		z80	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	
4⅝	1⅝	CookUn .20t		164	4⅞	4	4⅝+	½
58⅞	22⅝	CoopInd 1.24	9	47	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab	25	92	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5⅛	CoopTR .60	19	64	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	½
17	7½	Copeind .60	13	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	
38⅝	16⅝	CoppRg .50a		29	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	¼
51⅞	15⅜	Coppw 3.40b	7	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
60½	38⅝	CornG 1.12a	38	153	58⅝	56⅝	58 +	1
4	1	Cousins Mtg		299	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅜
9	4⅝	CowlesC .40	8	27	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
36½	10⅝	CoxBdct .45	14	19	34	34	34 —	¼
50⅛	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	30	180	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝—	
69⅛	26⅝	CraneCo 2a	8	59	66½	65⅝	66½+	1⅜
6	2⅝	CreditF .34	6	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
26⅛	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	93	24⅝	24½	24⅝—	
42⅝	33	CrockN pf 3		1	40½	40½	40½—	
14⅝	7	CrompK .60	30	78	13⅞	13	13⅞+	⅝
26	12½	CrouHI .80b	2	35	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝+	⅝
63	46⅝	CroHI pf4.35		2	58	58	58	
23⅝	14⅞	Crown Cork	8	112	20⅞	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
45½	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	14	197	44⅝	44	44⅛	
29⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	15	58	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅝
10⅝	5⅛	Culligan .40	10	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
25½	15⅝	CumEng 1a	15	44	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞—	¾
91½	73½	Cum pf7.50		z830	92	89	89 —	2½
8⅝	3⅝	ConnDrg .25	8	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12	9⅝	CurrInc 1.08		15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	297	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	⅜
28¼	15⅞	CurtisWrA 2		13	26	25	26 +	⅝
36	18	CutlerH 1.40	9	23	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
24⅝	15¼	CyclopsCp 1		44	23	21⅝	22⅝+	⅜
31⅝	19⅝	Cyprus 1.40	3	13	25	24½	24⅝	
		D						
17½	7⅝	Damon .20		383	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	¼
10¼	4¼	DanRiv .07e		649	10⅝	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
23	10⅝	DanaCp n.76	10	1013	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	⅞
35⅝	12½	Dartind .64	11	259	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	1¼
3	20½	Dartind pt 2		28	39	37⅝	38⅝+	⅞
49½	8⅝	Data Genl	31	48	46⅞	45¼	46⅛+	1⅝
15⅝	9¼	DaycoCp .60	6	35	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
34⅝	6½	DaytHud .84	13	65	31⅛	30½	30⅝+	⅛
19⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	38	18⅞	18	18⅛+	⅛
117¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z300	115	114½	115	
74	60	DPL pf 7.37		z3000	75¼	75¼	75¼+	3⅛
16⅞	5⅛	DeanW .58a	6	61	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
61¼	34½	Deere 1.90	10	452	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝+	1⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	9	103	13⅛	13	13⅛	
27⅜	20⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	132	24⅞	24½	24½	
42¼	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	22	379	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl	30	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		54	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
29	13⅝	DennMfg 1	9	33	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
24⅝	6⅞	Dennys .32a	13	653	23	21⅝	23 +	1⅜
39⅞	23	Dentsply .80	17	52	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	½
18⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	15	32	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
10	5⅝	DeSoto .28		226	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
15	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	223	14⅞	14¼	14¾	
93	65	Det E pf9.32		z50	90	90	90 —	1
76⅞	53	Det E pf7.68		z1130	76	73⅝	76 +	⅜
75	50⅝	Det E pf7.45		z190	74	72	74 +	1
74½	50	Det E pf7.36		z50	70	70	70 —	4
27⅛	22⅞	Det E pf2.75		21	26⅞	26½	26½—	½
27⅛	25⅝	DeE pfB2.75		32	26⅜	25⅝	26—	½
16⅝	7⅛	Dexter .44	11	36	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
12	6⅛	Dial Finl .60	7	58	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
42	24⅛	DiamInt 2	10	143	42	40⅞	41⅞+	1⅛
22⅜	16⅛	DiamAI 1.72i	4	23	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
70⅝	21⅜	DiamSh 1.80	10	349	70⅝	69⅛	69⅝—	⅛
8	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		7	80	80	80 +	⅛
32	14	Dia pf D1.20		102	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6½	DickAB .40	15	182	10⅝	10½	10⅞+	⅜
11⅞	7	Dictaphn .60	14	96	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	¼
19⅝	9⅝	Diebold .48b	11	44	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	⅝
6	3⅛	DiGiorgio		229	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
167½	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	33	1328	158	156¼	157 —	3⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Dillingm .48	8	123	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
46⅛	26⅝	DillonCo .36	15	63	35½	34⅞	35⅛+	1
62⅜	21⅛	Disney .12b	27	343	59⅝	58⅝	59⅞+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd .0		48	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅛	13-16	Diversd Mtg		122	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7	DrPeppr .36	26	384	14⅝	14	14½+	⅛
56½	30	DomeM .80a	12	49	38	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		513	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Donnelly .80	12	99	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
16½	6¼	DorOLv .20e	6	32	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	
9½	3⅝	Dorsey .70e	11	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60	25⅝	Dover 1.40	10	9	56½	56	56 —	1
110⅝	58⅝	DowCh 1.40	16	596	108⅝	106	107⅛+	⅝
6⅝	3	DPF Inc	6	51	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
49	26⅛	Dravo 1.30	9	7	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
25	22½	DravoCp wi		1	24⅝	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
75½	38⅝	Dresser 1.30	8	243	72⅝	71⅝	72⅛+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	DrexB0 1.80		6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40s	7	58	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
21¾	10⅝	DukeP 1.30	18	197	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
97⅝	74	Duke pf8.20		z180	95⅝	95	95⅝+	⅝
92	68	Duke pf8.20		z10	90	90	90 —	1
87½	53⅝	Duke pf6.75		2	87½	86⅝	86⅝—	1⅛
39⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		19	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
33⅝	18⅝	DunBrad 1	20	481	31⅝	31	31½	
4⅝	1⅝	Duplan Cp		344	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+	⅜
169½	87⅝	duPont 3.25e	29	342	153⅞	148	152 +	2½
82½	57⅞	duPnt pf4.50		13	80⅛	79⅝	79⅞—	⅛
58	43⅝	duPnt pf3.50		1	47	47	47	
19⅝	12½	DuqLt 1.72	8	85	19⅝	19⅛	19½—	⅛
84	68	Dqn pf7.20		z100	83	83	83 —	1
26	20	Dq 4.3pf2.10		z50	25	25	25	
24½	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z50	23	23	23 —	1
25⅝	19¾	DuqLt pf 2		z190	24½	24	24 —	
30	24	Duql pf2.75		z770	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	
13⅝	5⅛	Dymein .40	10	9	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	
		E						
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	8	12	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	⅝
38⅝	14⅝	EagleP C.1b	8	26	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	⅜
21½	7¼	EascoCp .40	8	66	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	EastAir Lin		131	6½	6	6½+	⅜
52	18⅛	EastGsF .80	8	132	37	36⅝	37 +	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
114⅛	63	EastKd 1.08a	28	1245	107⅛	105⅝	107⅛+	1⅛
39	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	13	108	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	⅝
39	17⅞	Echlin .40	20	18	29⅝	25	25 —	
30	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	22	113	27⅝	27½	27⅛+	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	EckrdNC .42	12	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
19½	10	EG&G .14	16	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc	7	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
27	10⅝	EDS .50a	13	58	16	15⅝	16 +	½
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mag		303	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	ElMM pf k		24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24¼	7⅛	Elgin Natl	23	26	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	23	117	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
15⅝	10½	ElPaso 1.10	8	359	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
41¼	19⅝	EltraCp 1.24	8	105	41	40⅝	40⅞+	½
41½	23½	EmerEl .80	21	491	37⅝	37	37⅛—	⅛
52	26⅛	EmeryAir 1	29	34	47	46⅝	47 +	1⅛
14	8	Emeryin .40	19	40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	
28⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	36	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	EMI L .1?e	16	192	5⅝	4⅞	5 —	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅞	4⅝	EmD 5pf.50		z1180	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	5	EmpGas .20	5	86	14	14	14 +	⅝
30¼	14⅝	EnglhdM	8	238	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞+	⅝
7⅝	4⅝	EngrisB .32e	7	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
29⅝	20⅝	Enserch 1.60	7	51	24⅝	23⅝	24 +	⅜
28⅝	14½	Entex 1.20	7	19	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
28⅝	8⅝	Envirotech	12	67	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
25⅝	13½	Equifax 2	9	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12	8½	Equimrk .83	2	23	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
33½	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	1	32½	32½	32½+	⅛
20⅝	11½	EqutLf 2.34e	11	48	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
39½	27⅝	Esmark 2.32	7	285	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
8	3⅛	Esquire .22	13	58	6⅝	6	6 —	½
9⅝	3⅝	Esterline .32	12	148	10	9½	9⅝+	⅛
44⅞	23⅜	Ethyl .40	7	591	42⅝	41⅞	42—	⅝
58	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		107	58	56	56⅛—	1½
8½	2⅝	Evans Prod	11	391	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
19½	10	ExCelO 1.10	8	44	19	18⅞	18⅞—	
21	16	Exclgr 1.75e		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜+	
94	65	Exxon 5	8	957	87⅝	85⅝	87⅝+	1⅝
		F						
8¼	4⅝	Fabrge .40	16	145	8⅝	8	8⅛+	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	23	168	44⅝	43	44⅛+	1⅛
9½	4⅝	Fairind .30	12	34	8	7⅞	8	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 18, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
900	Abby Glen	370	b370	370	— 5
44007	Abitibi	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
1500	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5200	Agnico E	450	435	450	+15
18735	Agra Ind	$8	7⅝	8	+ ½
6346	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
310	Alta Nat	$26	26	26	
3000	Also Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
248	Argus C pr	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1958	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
1705	BP Can	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
1300	Banister C	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5574	Bank N S	$42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
2000	Bajon B	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21272	Bell Canad	$46¼	45½	46⅛	+ ⅝
1600	Beth Cop A	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
3150	Block Bros	415	415	415	
2875	Bovis Cor	109	102	109	+ 7
1008	Bralor Res	235	235	235	— 5
1590	Bramalea	$6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
44800	Bramede	182	161	180	+20
2225	Brenda M	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
9250	Bridger	470	445	465	
580	BC Forest	$22	21¾	22	
3575	BC Phone	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
7229	Brunswk	465	455	465	+ 5
965	Buddd Auto	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1188	Burns Fds	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
2993	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1250	Cal Pow A	$28⅛	28¼	28½	
1350	Camflo	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
15000	Cameau A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
5600	C Nor West	$6	6	6	
9000	C Pakrs C	$222	22	22	— ½
15450	Can Perm	$19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
400	C Tung	225	280	285	+10
325	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2017	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
120	CGE	$28	28	28	
6866	CI Bk Com	$27¼	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
1118	Cdn Tire A	$50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
6410	C Utlities	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
100	Cambra	395	395	395	— 5
613	Candel Oil	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1850	Cassiar	$8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
30852	Celanese	$6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26000	Chieftan D	$9⅝	9	9⅝	
3150	C Holiday I	385	375	375	— 5
410	Con Blds	260	255	260	
3458	Con Distrb	410	405	405	— 5
6162	Cons Gas	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6680	Conwest	395	370	390	+20
4850	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
2000	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4700	Cyprus	$10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1537	Denison	$63½	63¼	63¼	— ½
6600	Dicknsn	$6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6812	Dofasco A	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
5525	Dom Store	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10222	Du Pont	$21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
2950	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
500	East Mal	202	202	202	+ 2
7000	Electro A	$5	495	5	
1000	Emco	$9	9	9	
9245	Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2414	Falcon	$33	32¼	32¼	— ¾
1565	Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6	6	
200	Francana	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2000	Fraser A	$21	21	21	— ½
100	Fruehauf	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34500	G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
40825	Gnt Mascot	185	170	182	+ 9
17850	Gibraltar	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
1000	Graft G	$36	36	36	
3800	Granduc	150	139	150	+15
435	GT Oil Sds	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3987	GL Paper	$29⅝	29	29⅝	+ 1
628	Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
560	Guar Trst	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2700	Hambro C	246	225	245	+10
1626	Harlequin	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9650	Hawker S	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3162	Hayes D A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2910	H Bay Co	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
865	Hur Eri A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
2500	IAC	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
200	Indusmin	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
408	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
700	Int Mogul	295	292	293	+ 3
8125	Intpr Pipe	$14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
2500	Inv Grp A	$8	8	8	
12110	Kaiser Re	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
980	Kaps Tran	227	220	227	+10
100	Kelsey H	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
4875	Kerr A A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
5900	Kofiler A	470	455	470	+15
2757	Labatt A	$18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
3800	LOnt Cem	405	400	405	
165	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
366	Lob Co B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
900	Loeb M	325	315	325	+ 5
50048	Mclan H A	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13875	MB Ltd	$23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
700	Madsen	51	51	51	
200	M L Mills	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
750	Maigml A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
200	McGraw H	470	470	470	—15
9997	Moore	$46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	
1458	Murphy	475	460	470	+25
50	Nabrs Dig	24	24	24	—1½
300	Nat Trust	$16⅛	16½	16½	
30704	Noranda A	$34	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
17207	Norcen	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1308	Nowsco W	$11⅝	11	11⅛	
1200	OSF Ind	400	450	400	+10
1200	Orchan A	295	290	290	
750	Oshawa A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
850	Pamour A	340	335	340	
9667	PanCan P	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
300	Patino N V	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
200	Pamblo A	385	385	385	
1100	Pembin B	385	375	385	
200	Petrofina	$20⅞	207	207	
2695	Pine Point	$33	32	32⅛	
400	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22600	Placer	$22½	22	22⅛	
20800	Que Sturg	153	139	143	
1500	Rayrock	74	73	74	
400	Redpath A	$23½	23¼	23½	
1700	Reed Oslr A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1323	Reichhold	$20½	20¼	20¼	
5989	Revnu Prp	78	77	77	
1820	Rothman	$19	18⅝	19	
4326	Shell Can	$16½	16¼	16½	
12160	Sherritt A	$7	6⅝	7	
4000	Siebens	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
14807	Simpson	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
4515	Simpson S	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
1850	Slater Stl	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
400	Slat W Can	$8⅝	8½	8½	
8425	Southm A	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	
1300	St Brodcst	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
6449	Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅝	30	
2830	Steep R	255	247	247	
14950	Sundale O	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
1500	Tara	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
5440	Teck Cor A	410	400	405	
2200	Teck Cor B	320	305	305	
800	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
200	Tex Can	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
350	Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
4397	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
350	Tor Star B	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3740	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
1175	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
12288	TrCan PL	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1252	Un Carbid	$23½	23	23	
2409	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
100	U Keno	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3680	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
6100	Upp Can	135	129	135	
200	Van Der	360	360	360	
1550	Vestgron	$17	16	16	
2200	Voyager P	$11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
300	Weldwod	$13	13	13	
14675	Wstburne	$11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	
2300	West Mine	295	284	295	
170	Westnhse	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	
875	Weston	$18⅛	18	18	
50	White Pas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
90	Woodwd A	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
700	Yk Bear	249	246	246	
5398	Yukon C	156	149	156	

Total sales 3,109,324 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last
2224	Algoma	$	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
215	Asbestos	$	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
1854	Bank Mont	$	16	15⅝	15⅝
4880	Basic Res	$	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
357	Bombard		310	305	310
400	CAE Ind	$	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1351	Can Cement	$	10½	10⅛	10⅛
1980	Cdn Indust	$	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
450	Canron	$	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
4125	Con Bath	$	34⅛	33	34⅛
1150	Dom Bridge	$	31⅛	31	31⅛
560	Dom Glass	$	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
18080	Fncl Col		179	170	175
1101	Gaz Metro	$	7	7	7
1850	Imasco	$	27⅛	26½	27⅛
750	Laur Fin	$	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
850	Molson A	$	18⅛	18	18⅛
300	Molson B	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10185	Power Cp	$	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
621	Price Co	$	17	17	17
1000	Rolland A	$	7	7	7
1642	Royal Bank	$	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
600	RoyTrust A	$	24	24	24
1125	Steinberg A	$	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1405	Zellers		460	450	450

Total sales 774,784 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 18, 1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	308	Matsu E. Wks.	
Canon	338	Mitsubi Hvy. In	
Dai Nip. Print.	509	Mitsubi Corp.	
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	
Fuji Photo	486	Mitsukoshi	
Hitachi	192	Nippon Elec.	
Honda Motor	738	Sharp	
C. Itoh	317	Shiseido	
Japan Air L.	1,710	Sony Corp.	
Kansai El. P.	716	Sumitomo Bk.	
Kao Soap	500	Taisho Marine	
Kirin Brewery	355	Takeda Chem.	
Komatsu	370	Teijin	
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	
Matsu Ind.	596	Toray	
		Toyota Motor	

Weekly net asset value
on February 16, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $34.24
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $24.98
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Director
Telecommunications Projects Coordination
Nigeria

If you are a senior all-round Project Manager with ten or more years' experience in supervising the implementation of major projects in developing countries, a large international corporation invites your application for this appointment. A substantial part of your experience should have been related to advanced and complex telecommunications projects. You must enjoy being in charge of a situation which requires a high degree of expertise, excellent judgement, maturity, poise, initiative, and negotiating skills at all levels.
Salary and benefits will be commensurate with the size of the task and the difficulties involved. Availability in the near future is essential. If you would like to learn more about this unique opportunity, which is of the highest importance to this corporation, please send your c.v., which should include recent salary history.
(Ref: H1198/IHT)
REPLIES will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive career details, not refer to previous correspondence with PA and quote the reference on the envelope.

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AREA MANAGER
EASTERN EUROPE
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Our rapid growth has created the need to fill the position of an Area Manager. He will have full responsibility for a $20 million business, supervising 40 sales and back-up staff, including local offices. Based in Vienna, he will report to the Managing Director.
This career opportunity will appeal to executives with a minimum of five years' experience of marketing and high-level negotiations.
Apply in confidence to the leading firm of management consultants we have retained to help us in this selection. ALL REPLIES WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED.
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REP MANAGER
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U.S. communications equipment supplier is looking for someone with imagination and initiative to coordinate and manage manufacturer's representatives for continental Europe. Background in radio and digital communications highly desirable. Fluent English essential. Annual contract plus expenses.
Reply to Box D5211 Herald Tribune, Paris

Product Designer
We are a multinational company in a leisure industry with European headquarters in London and companies in Holland, France and Germany.
We are seeking a creative and experienced designer to work in our European headquarters. The person appointed will coordinate the development of new ideas with our parent company in the U.S.A. and our European design team.
Candidates, probably aged between 27 and 35, must speak fluent English and either French, German or Dutch.
Excellent salary and attractive fringe benefits.
If you have a flair for creative design and a sound knowledge of engineering principles, send full details in strictest confidence to Box 315 41, IHT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

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MTS SYSTEMS FRANCE,
member of the MTS Group, world leader in the field of *closed loop electrohydraulic testing systems,* is looking for an experienced
FIELD SERVICE ENGINEER
The candidate should have the following:
- Excellent knowledge of electronics and mechanics, or electronics and hydraulics.
- Perfect command of French and English is a must, German, Spanish or other languages will be an asset.
- He should be willing to travel extensively in Europe.
- He should have experience in dealing with customers.
- He should be located in the Paris area.

MTS will offer the successful candidate:
- A thorough training in the U.S.A. and eventually in Berlin (W. Germany).
- Attractive salary and social benefits for the right man.

If you are interested, please send your detailed resumé together with salary requirements and a recent photo.
Strictest confidence will be assured.

An Arab State in the Gulf searches for candidates fulfilling the conditions hereunder:
a) A doctorate degree or mastership from an accredited University in the field of active work.
b) Extensive professional experience in the attributed field.
SITUATION TO BE FILLED BY EXPERTS IN:
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WRITE TO:
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GENERAL MANAGER
for medium-sized food processing plant, located in continental Europe.
Candidates must have a minimum of ten years' experience in all aspects of production, with proven administrative, personnel and financial management skills.
Must be fluent in English and French. Complete profit and loss responsibility.
Excellent salary commensurate with qualifications.
Apply in English to: Box 31,536, IHT, 28 Great Queen St., London W.C.2.

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REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE N.Y.S.E.
with 15 years' experience in NYSE brokerage and general manager in Europe. Senior partner last 8 years. Had one of the finest personal commission revenues with institutions. Swiss, 36 years, well introduced in the European financial community. Speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish. *Married, am looking for very strong challenging position.*
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Qualified and long experienced English-French ACCOUNTANT presently in Zaire with an international concern seeks similar employment in Gabon on suitable expatriate terms preferably in an international company. At least four months required to join after signing the formal contract.
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Currently Director — Europe semi-state organization, seeks change. Will accept lower than present salary in exchange for more vital position. British subject, mid-thirties, five languages, widely experienced, etc.
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CONTROLLER
32, bilingual English/French, some Italian, German, U.K. qualified, 10 years broadly-based European experience with U.S. Multinationals. Seeks challenging financial position. Free to travel or relocate.
Write: Box D-5,210, Herald, Paris.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 18

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	Fairmt .48	7	37	12	11⅝	12 +	¼
6⅛	Farislea .40	14	38	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
4⅛	FarWst Fnl	11	22	7⅛	7	7⅛ −	
3⅞	Faraw Mfg	51	98	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝ +	⅛
2⅞	Fedders Cp		998	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9¾	FedrlCo 1.48	7	71	26	25½	25⅝ −	⅜
11⅜	FedMogul	98	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜ +	⅛
12	FedNtl .80	3	760	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
15⅛	FedPap 1.40	7	38	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜ −	⅛
12⅞	FPap pf1.20		8	21⅛	21½	21⅛ −	⅛
3⅛	FSignl .60a	7	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞ +	⅜
25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	16	232	52	51	51¾ +	⅞
15⅛	Ferro 1.10	10	289	30⅝	29⅝	30¼ +	1
7⅛	Fibrebd Cp		30	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞ +	⅛
2⅞	FidFin .6le	8	20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ −	⅛
25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝ −	⅛
7⅞	Fieldcrest 1	26	118	21⅝	21½	21⅛ −	½
6⅛	Filtrol Cp	6	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞ −	⅛
5¼	FinSanB .28	6	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝ −	⅛
7⅛	FinlFed .25r	5	32	12⅝	11⅞	12¼ +	⅜
13⅞	Firestn 1.10	11	141	25	24¾	24⅞ +	⅞
9⅛	FstChar .61t	8	308	15⅛	14⅝	15	
14⅛	FstChic .56	7	459	20⅛	19⅞	20 −	⅛
34	FstInBn 1.10	11	37	38⅝	38⅛	38⅞ +	⅛
10⅞	FstMiss .3e	8	98	12	11⅝	11⅝ −	⅛
19	FstNBo 1.88	7	105	24⅝	24	24⅛ −	⅛
18⅞	FstNStBn 2	7	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛ −	⅜
13	FstPa 1.32	11	295	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅞	FstPa Mtg		33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	FstUnR .96b	15	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅞	FstVaBk .45	9	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ −	⅛
11⅞	FWbCp 1.76	8	5	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞ −	⅛
19⅞	FischM 1.10	10	8	32⅛	32	32⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	FishFds .40	8	83	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
4⅝	FishrSci .20	8	110	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝ −	⅛
7⅛	FleetEnt .32	29	703	19⅝	17⅞	19 +	⅞
10⅝	Fleming .80	9	370	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞ +	⅛
6⅛	FlexiVan .20	17	90	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
11	Flintkot 1.16	18	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝ −	½
41⅛	Flin pfA4.50		z450	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛ +	⅛
15⅝	FlaE Coast	12	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
8⅛	FlaGas .90	6	39	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	114	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
15⅜	FlaPwL 1.56	7	216	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
11	FlaStl 1.50	6	9	26½	25½	25⅞ −	⅛
16	FluorCp .60	13	251	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛ +	⅛
65	Fluor pfB 3		2	87½	87	87½ −	2½
10⅞	FMC 1	9	785	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝ +	⅜
25	FMC pf2.25		34	39	38	39 +	1
4	Fd Fair .20		37	5¾	5½	5⅝ +	⅛
5½	FooteCB .90	8	7	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
32⅞	FordM 2.40	58	422	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞ +	1
18⅞	ForMcK .92	7	104	17⅞	17½	17⅝ −	⅛
19⅛	FMK pf1.20		15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛ +	⅛
13⅞	FtDea 1.24a		35	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝ −	⅛
12⅛	FtHowP .64	14	317	38⅞	37⅞	38 −	⅛
15⅛	FosWh 1.10b	7	78	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛ +	⅛
23	Foxboro .80	11	31	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝ −	⅛
13⅛	FrnklnM .50	13	112	29⅞	28⅞	29 +	⅜
10⅞	FreepM 1.60	12	57	26	25⅛	25 +	⅜
14	Fruehf 1.60	11	219	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛ +	⅛
3⅞	Fuqua Ind	184	218	7½	7¼	7⅜ +	⅛
	G						
2⅝	Gable Ind		8	6⅛	6⅛	6	
7⅛	GAF Cp .52	9	253	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
10	GAF pf 1.20		13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅝	GATX 1.80	7	75	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛ −	⅛

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
46	33¾	GATX pf2.50		10	41	41	41 −	½
26¼	19⅞	GamSk 1.40	6	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞ +	¼
40	23	Gannett .72	22	181	39½	38¼	39½ +	⅝
30¼	17⅛	GardDen .36	15	142	29	28⅝	29 +	½
18⅛	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	8	14	15⅝	15	15⅛	
13⅞	8⅞	Gas Svc 1.28	8	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾ −	⅛
8⅛	3¼	Gateway In	18	31	7⅝	7½	7⅝ −	⅛
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	51	27	6⅞	6¾	6¾ −	⅛
14⅞	5⅝	Gemini Cap		16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1a		8	13½	13⅛	13½ +	⅛
12⅛	7⅞	GAInv 1.05e		21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜ −	⅛
45¼	31½	GnADII .60b	27	99	44⅝	44	44 −	⅜
11⅛	7⅞	GenBanc .80	16	51	9	8⅞	8⅞ −	⅝
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	7	209	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17	10½	GenCig 1.20	8	26	16⅛	16	15⅞	
24½	7½	G Cinma .54	9	78	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛ +	⅜
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpr	5	35	5½	5½	5½	
59¼	19	Gen Dynam	6	196	42¼	41¼	42 +	1⅛
66⅛	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	17	709	52⅝	51⅛	52⅝ +	1⅛
31¼	28⅛	GnFood 1.50	12	377	29⅞	29½	29½	
19¼	22½	GnGth 1.26e	19	8	19½	19⅜	19½	
14⅞	4⅛	GenHost .60	2	143	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	33	181	13½	12½	13⅛ +	⅛
32½	24½	Gainstr pf 3		3	32	31½	31½ −	⅜
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	11	12	19	18⅞	19	
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .68	17	141	30¼	28⅞	30⅛ +	1⅛
65	31½	GnMot 2.40e	16	973	63½	62⅝	63¼ +	⅛
69	57	GnMot 5pf 5		5	67⅞	67	67½	
52	45½	GMot pf3.75		4	50½	49½	50½ +	⅜
8⅛	4	GenPort Inc	104	90	7⅛	7	7⅛ +	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	380	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝ +	⅛
11⅛	5⅞	GenRefr .40	5	8	10⅛	10	10 −	⅛
44¼	25⅛	GnSignal .84	14	33	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛ +	½
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	44	4½	4½	4½	
28¼	16⅛	G TelEl 1.60	10	731	27⅞	27½	27¾ +	⅛
36⅞	25⅛	GTEl pf2.50		3	33¼	33	33¼ +	⅛
15½	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z100	15	15	15	
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z720	16¼	14⅞	14⅞ −	1⅛
22½	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	8	94	21⅞	21½	21⅞ +	⅛
9	2⅞	Genesco Inc		64	8⅝	8¼	8⅜ −	⅛
22¾	15	Genstar 1.20	6	3	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	20	86	37½	37	37 −	⅛
52¼	25¼	GaPac .80b	28	461	49¼	48	49 +	1⅛
79⅞	58	GaPw pf7.30		z4200	75¾	75¾	75¾ −	2½
28	26¼	GaPw pf2.75		43	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝ +	⅛
28¾	12⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	62	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞ +	½
179½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	12	28	168	166½	167½ +	1
18	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	25	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝ +	⅜
14⅛	9⅝	GiantPC .80	11	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14½	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	6	46	13¾	13½	13½ −	⅛
8⅛	8	GlddLew .40	6	265	8⅞	8⅝	8¾ +	½
13⅞	8	GiffdHill .52	7	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝ −	⅛
38⅛	21¼	Gillette 1.50	13	376	34⅝	34	34⅝	
15½	4⅛	Ginos Inc	10	249	16½	15¾	16¼ +	⅜
10⅞	4⅝	Gleason Wk		42	8⅞	8⅛	8½ −	⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Global Mar	7	102	10	9⅝	9⅞ +	½
29	12⅛	GlobeUn 1a	6	19	23⅝	23	23⅝	
17½	10	GoldWt Fin	9	22	16⅞	16⅝	16¾ +	½
18½	12	GoldWtF pf		8	17⅞	17½	17½ −	⅛
28⅞	13⅞	Goodrh 1.12	16	227	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	⅜
25¼	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	11	1174	24⅝	24¼	24⅛ −	⅛
16⅛	6½	GorJwlA .32	8	10	16	16⅛	16	
32⅛	16	Gouldin 1.36	8	132	30½	29½	30⅛ +	½
23½	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		29	21⅞	21½	21⅞ −	⅛
31⅛	27⅞	Grace 1.70	6	924	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛ +	⅜
32⅛	19¾	Grainger .30	26	46	32½	32	32 −	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .80	8	10	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Granitvl .80	7	42	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛ +	⅛
18⅞	6¼	GrayDrg .50	7	25	18¼	18	18¼ +	⅛

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅞	7⅛	GtAtlPac		158	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝ −	⅛
22½	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	6	19	20	19⅞	20	
18	10⅛	GtNblr 1.25e	15	2	15	15	15 −	⅛
63¼	28⅞	GtNorN 1.80	10	226	63	62⅝	63 +	⅛
16	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	11	92	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛ +	⅛
45½	20¼	GtWU 2.92e	2	34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞ +	⅛
20½	15	GtWn pf1.88		8	19⅞	19	19 +	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	GrGiant 1.08	14	44	16⅛	15⅞	16 −	⅛
16½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	207	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅜	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		81	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
20	10	Grumm .60a	5	91	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞ +	⅜
14⅞	6¼	Guardin .20	12	27	13⅛	13	13⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	1	Guard Mfg		126	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ −	⅛
9⅞	6½	GlfLfHld .56	9	644	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛ +	⅛
4	7	GulfMtg Rlt		26	3⅛	3	3	
25⅞	17⅞	GulfOil 1.70	7	1239	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞ −	⅛
25⅝	11⅛	GulfResrc 1	5	231	18¼	17⅞	18 +	⅛
48¼	17	GifR pfA.20		3	26½	25	26⅛ +	1⅛
15⅞	10⅞	GifStUt 1.12	8	595	13⅛	13½	13½ −	⅛
25	18⅛	GifWn .68b	6	641	23⅞	23	23⅛ +	⅛
6	3⅛	GHW Ind wt		320	5½	5⅝	5⅛	
95⅝	45	GifW pf 3.87		12	87½	86½	87½ −	⅛
42⅞	32⅛	GifW pf2.50		5	42⅛	42	42½ +	½
6½	1⅞	Gulton Ind	18	47	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
		H						
19⅞	16½	HallFB .50	10	6	18⅝	18½	18½ −	⅛
17⅞	11	HallPrt .80a	7	4	16	15¾	16	
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	13	319	152¼	150½	150⅞ −	1
22⅝	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	10	143	22½	21⅞	22⅝	
6	3⅛	Hammond		71	6½	6⅛	6¼ +	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Handlmn .48	11	77	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ +	⅛
30½	20⅛	HandyHar 1	4	30	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞ +	⅛
20	6¼	HanesCp .76	7	52	19⅛	17⅞	19⅛ +	⅛
51⅛	24½	Hanna 1.60	10	15	50	47	49⅞ +	⅛
29¼	14⅞	HarBrJ 1.20	7	15	24½	24½	24½ −	⅛
9⅞	3	Herdees	26	208	8½	7⅞	8½ +	⅛
35	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	62	35	34⅛	34⅞ +	⅛
19⅞	8	Harrah .26a	9	8	12⅞	10⅝	12⅝ −	⅛
41⅛	18½	Harris 1.20	11	58	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
21⅞	10	Hersco 1.20	5	30	20½	20¼	20½	
12⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	12	161	12½	11⅞	11⅞ +	⅛
22¾	6½	HarteHk .45	12	8	22⅛	22	22⅛ +	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	HattSe 1.44a		18	12⅞	10⅞	10⅞ −	⅛
25⅞	16⅛	HewlEl 1.76	8	19	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
15	7½	HayesAlb 1	10	27	15	14⅞	14⅞ −	⅛
9¼	2⅛	Hazeltine		54	9½	9¼	9⅛ +	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Hecks .16	9	25	15⅞	15	15¼ +	⅛
18⅞	13	HeclaM .37t	17	42	15⅞	15¼	15¼ −	⅛
13⅞	6⅞	HelimBr .52	8	52	11⅞	11¼	11⅞ +	⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	195	49	47⅞	48¾ +	⅛
31½	27¾	Heinz pf1.70		14	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
9⅞	2¼	Helene Curt	8	20	9	8¾	8¾ −	⅛
61⅛	21	Hellerint .84	10	82	27½	26½	26½ −	½
44⅞	26	HelmerP .35	6	298	33½	32	33⅛ +	1⅛
2	1	Hemisp Cap		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35½	21½	Hercules .38	45	441	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜ +	⅛
20⅞	10⅛	HershyFd 1	9	303	21⅛	19⅞	21 +	⅛
27⅞	19¼	Hesston .80	6	22	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
80⅞	21¼	Hestn pf1.60		21	24½	24	24¼ +	⅛
57⅞	20½	Heublin 1.20	16	102	57⅛	55⅛	56⅞ +	½
120½	56⅞	HewlPk .30	35	259	109¼	106¼	109 +	2
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	14	166	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛ +	⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .78	7	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞ +	⅛
38⅛	18⅞	HiltonH 1.40	15	96	40	38⅞	40 +	1⅛
5⅝	2½	HMW Ind	7	178	6½	5⅝	6⅛	½
26⅝	11½	Hobart .80	14	4	24⅞	24	24 −	⅛
19¾	8½	HoernW .80	10	205	19¾	19⅛	19⅛ +	⅛

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	2⅛	Holf Elctrn	15	40	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
18	5⅛	Holiday .35	15	974	19	18½	19	
30	11⅞	HlldyA 1.70t		4	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝ +	⅛
38	22⅞	HollySug 3a	2	17	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞ +	⅛
55½	31⅞	Homestk 1a	17	578	49⅝	48⅞	49⅜ +	⅜
54⅞	28⅞	Honywll 1.40	16	629	53	50⅝	52⅝ +	1⅝
30⅛	22⅞	HoovBll 1.36	10	84	31	30⅝	30⅞ +	⅛
4½	1½	Horizon Cp		20	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
18	7⅞	HospAff .60f	9	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝ −	⅛
28⅞	6⅞	HospCpA .24	72	31	27⅞	27	27 −	⅛
16	5⅞	HostInt .35	11	88	14⅝	14½	14½ −	⅛
13¼	7⅛	Houdail .80a	7	31	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛ +	⅛
15⅝	6	HougMif .72	7	23	15	14⅞	14⅞ +	⅛
13⅞	3¼	HousFab .28	13	209	13½	12⅞	13⅛ +	⅜
20⅛	10⅞	HoushF 1.20	8	382	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝ +	⅛
35	25⅛	HouF pf2.50		4	35½	34⅝	34⅝ −	⅛
44⅞	26⅛	HouF pf2.37		14	41⅝	41	41⅛	
26⅝	18	HousLP 1.55	8	145	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
63⅞	29⅞	HouNGas 1	34	112	58	57	57⅞ +	⅛
17⅛	4⅛	HowJohn .24	15	224	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛ −	⅛
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.20		37	13	12⅞	12⅞	
21	13⅛	HudsnA .80	7	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞ −	⅛
7	3	HughHat .40	45	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ −	⅛
52½	35½	HughsTl .48	13	454	43⅝	42½	43⅛ +	1⅛
15	4⅛	Humana .40	20	70	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛ −	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .20	23	159	14⅛	13	14⅛ +	1
25⅞	6⅞	HuttnEF .40	6	132	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛ +	⅜
35⅛	17⅞	Huyck .40	29	76	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛ +	⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Hydromt .36	8	151	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
		I						
19⅞	10⅞	ICInds 1.20	8	97	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝ +	⅛
40	27⅛	ICInd pf3.50		6	38	38⅛	38⅛	
6⅛	1⅞	ICN Pharm		61	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
29⅞	23⅞	IdahoP 2.06	11	45	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞ +	⅛
15⅞	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	147	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝ +	⅛
81	51	Ideal pf4.75		3	70	70	70 +	2
9⅞	2⅞	IdeaToy .28t	7	79	9	8⅞	8⅞ −	⅛
37⅛	1⅞	IDS Rlty		81	4	3⅞	3⅞ +	⅛
27⅞	17½	IllPowr 2.20	10	736	26⅛	26½	26⅛ +	⅛
50	36½	IlPow pf4.12		z600	49	49	49 +	1
24	21	IlPow pf2.04		z100	23⅞	23½	23½	
23¼	17	ITW .50	28	18	26⅛	26	26 −	⅛
14⅞	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	405	13⅞	12⅞	13 +	⅛
40⅞	29	INA Cp 2.30	16	406	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛ +	⅛
19½	14⅞	INA In 1.59a		11	19	18⅞	18⅞ −	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
9½	7⅛	IncCCp .80e		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
112½	99	IndlM pf 12		z230	110½	109½	110 +	1
85	70¼	IndlM pf8.68		z150	84	84	84 −	1
22⅞	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	87	22⅝	22	22⅝ +	⅛
13⅞	10	IndiNat 1.20	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9¼	5½	Inexco Oil		320	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
90	61⅞	IngerR 2.88	13	179	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞ +	1⅛
55½	38	IngR pf2.35		46	52¼	51½	52 +	⅛
63⅞	21¾	InldCon 1.80	9	45	62⅞	60⅞	62 −	1
50⅛	32⅛	InlndStl 2.40	11	225	49⅜	49	49⅛ −	⅜
13⅞	5⅛	Inmont .44	8	150	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
10⅛	5⅞	Insilco .20	7	94	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ −	⅛
15⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ −	⅛
40⅛	9½	Inspir Copp		16	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
3⅞	⅞	Instit InvTr		59	2⅛	2	2⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Integon .32	7	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
47⅛	18⅜	Interco 1.52	10	183	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝ +	⅛
7	4⅛	Intercll Div	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
27⅞	24	Intrikeinc 2	6	105	38⅛	36⅞	38⅛ +	1
264½	157¼	IBM 7	19	461	257½	252⅝	255⅝ +	2⅝
35⅛	22⅞	IntFlavF .32	38	202	25	24⅝	24⅞ −	⅛
30⅛	19⅞	IntHarv 1.70	11	260	27¼	26⅞	27⅛ +	⅜
48⅛	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	242	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞ −	⅛
49	42	IntMinr pf 4		5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
10⅞	5⅞	Int Mining	8	56	8⅞	8½	8⅝ −	⅛
30⅛	17¼	IntMulti 1.50	7	5	30	29¾	30 +	⅛
31⅝	21⅞	InNick 1.40a	13	481	31¼	31	31⅛ +	⅜

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
75	54⅞	IntPaper 2	15	x898	72⅞	71½	72¼ +	½
9⅞	2½	IntRectif .75		22	7	6⅞	6⅞ −	⅛
28⅞	18⅞	IntTT 1.80	9	1673	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛ +	⅛
56⅛	32⅞	IntTT pfH4		40	55⅛	55½	55⅛ +	⅛
54⅞	34⅞	ITTpfI 4.50		54	54	53⅞	54 +	⅛
60⅛	32½	IntTT pfK4		64	58⅛	49⅞	58⅛ +	⅛
55		ITT pfN2.25		13	34½	34	34⅛ +	⅛
57	33⅞	IntTT pfO5		11	55⅝	55	55⅝ +	⅜
27⅞	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	7	6	27	27	27 +	⅛
76	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		3	72	72	72 −	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	IntrpGr 1.20	6	33	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛ +	⅜
15	5	IntrsSrd .80	5	38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝ −	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.48	9	33	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
6	3	IntrstUn .24	6	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24⅞	12⅛	Iowa Beef	3	74	28⅜	27⅝	28 +	⅝
14⅞	8⅛	Iowa El 1.38		12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝ −	⅛
15½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.72	8	71	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝ −	⅛
25⅞	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7	16	23⅞	23	23 +	⅛
19⅞	14⅞	IowaPS 1.60	6	37	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	Ipco Hosp	13	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .90	11	51	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛ +	⅛
15⅞	5⅛	Itek Corp		124	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ItelCorp .20	6	730	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛ +	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	IU Intl .85	5	149	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
27		IU Int pf7.25		2	20	19⅞	19⅞ −	⅛
		J - K						
16⅛	8	JamesF .68	11	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Jantzen .70	7	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	5⅞	JapanF .9le		40	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝ −	⅛
38¼	26¼	JeffPilot .72	12	342	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
102½	93	JerCen pf 11		z60	107	107	107	
60	52	JerCe pf8.12		z60	81	80	81 +	2
25⅞	14⅛	JewelC 1.20	9	25	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
7	2⅛	Jewelcor		25	7	6⅞	6⅞	
44⅛	22⅛	JimWalter 1	11	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛ +	⅛
42	38	JimW pf1.60		22	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛ +	⅛
12	9⅛	Jim Wll pf 1		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	14	JHans 1.30e		24	17⅛	16⅞	17 −	⅛
22⅛	18	JHanl 1.83e		11	22⅛	21	21⅛ +	⅛
28⅛	19	JhnMan 1.20	14	232	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞ +	⅛
99⅜	72⅛	Johnjn .80a	30	223	92	91⅛	91⅛ −	⅛
27	8	JohnCon .80	10	190	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛ −	⅛
37½	20½	JhnCont pf 2		1	38	38	38 +	⅛
17½	5	JonLogn .40	25	341	18¼	17⅞	18¼ +	⅜
55	47½	JonLou pf 5		z80	52½	52½	52½ −	1½
35	24⅛	Jorgen 1.60	4	9	35	33⅞	34⅞	
24⅞	17⅞	Jostens 1b	9	30	22	21⅞	21⅞ −	⅛
43⅞	29⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	31	599	42⅛	41⅜	42 +	⅜
5⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅜	15⅞	KaisrAl 1.20	8	77	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛ −	⅛
65⅛	47⅞	Kai 57pf4.75		2	67	67	67 +	1⅛
58	40⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	KaisCem .50	38	67	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ +	⅛
23½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		16	15⅛	15	15⅛ +	⅛
17	10⅛	KaneMill .24	4	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛ −	⅛
22		Kencb .90b	7	7	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞ +	⅛
27⅛	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	7	22	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
27⅛	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	6	2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
	9	KC Sou pf 1		z10		17⅛	17⅛	
19⅞	12⅞	KanGEl 1.68	6	173	18⅝	18½	18⅝ −	⅛
17¼	5⅛	KanNeb 1.22	9	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝ −	⅛
19⅞	15½	KanPLt 1.52	8	72	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
11⅞	2⅞	Katy Ind	7	42	4⅞	4½	4⅞ +	⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞ +	⅛
10⅝	3	Kaufm Brd		614	9⅛	9	9⅛ −	⅛
17⅛	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		2	17	17	17 +	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Kawecki Brl	81	10	8⅞	8½	8⅞ +	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	KeeneCp .20	6	64	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ +	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Keller .20	27	20	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
24⅛	14	Kellogg .90	16	138	22⅛	21½	22⅛ +	⅛
15½	6⅞	Kellwood .80	110	108	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛ +	1⅛
41	27⅛	Kennct 1.65e	49	627	33	32	32¼ −	⅛

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22⅞	13¾	KyUtil 1.80	7	32	21¾	21½	21½ −	⅛
20⅛	12	KerrGls .40	10	264	17⅞	16¾	17⅝ +	⅛
95⅞	80	KerrMcGe 1	13	712	87⅝	85⅛	87⅛ +	⅛
20⅞	15	KeystCon 1a	5	14	20	19½	19⅝	
28⅛	9⅞	KiddeWt 1	5	138	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
47½	24¼	KimbCl 1.80	10	536	43¼	42⅛	43⅛ +	⅛
11¾	5⅛	KingDSt .50	11	245	12	11⅞	11⅞ +	⅛
16¾	11	KirschCo .50	20	8	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
52⅛	15⅛	KLM Airlin		6	47	46⅞	46¾	
25¼	14⅛	KnightRid .54	19	7	34¼	34½	34¼	
12⅛	4⅞	Koehring	17	182	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝ +	⅛
49⅛	30⅛	Koppers 1.80	10	19	49¼	48⅞	49 +	⅛
54	42⅛	Koppr pf 4		z30	51	50⅞	51 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	30	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
46	34⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	1151	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞ +	⅛
25⅜	20⅞	KresgeS .24	33	582	33¼	32⅞	33⅛ +	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	110	19⅜	19	19⅜	
7⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20		15	6⅛	6½	6⅞ +	⅛
		L						
19¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	8	9	19½	19⅛	19⅛ −	⅛
18½	11	LamSess 1b	7	14	14	13⅞	13⅞ −	⅛
15	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	8	13½	13½	13½ −	⅛
9½	3½	LearSieg .32	6	149	9¼	8⅞	9⅛ +	⅛
30	17⅜	LearS pf2.25		3	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛ −	⅛
34	12⅞	Leaswy .70b	12	8	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	LeedsN .50	11	69	14⅜	14½	14⅛ −	⅛
16	7¼	Leesona .60	5	30	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
13⅞	9	LehPCt .80	15	60	13⅞	13⅜	13½	
1⅞	½	LehVal Ind		67	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ −	⅛
17¼	6½	LV In pf1.50		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
12⅞	8½	Lehmn .94e		113	12¼	12½	12⅞ +	⅛
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	213	30	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ −	⅛
24⅞	11¼	Lenox .72a	12	70	23¼	22⅞	23¼ +	⅛
9¼	8⅛	LeslIFay .40	9	59	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝ +	⅛
9¼	4⅛	LevFd Cap		5	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
13½	10⅞	LevFIn .75a		6	12½	12⅞	12⅞	
47⅞	13	LeviStra .80	8	96	46⅛	45¼	46⅛ +	⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Levitz Furn		3064	7½	6½	6⅞ +	⅛
6	3¼	LFE Cp	9	47	4¾	4⅛	4¾ +	⅛
6½	4⅛	LFE pf.50		2	6	6	6	
26⅜	13⅞	LOF 1.20	13	171	27½	26½	27⅛ +	⅛
64¼	46½	LOF pf4.75		5	62¼	62¼	62¼ +	⅛
8½	3⅞	LibbMcNL	9	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15	7⅛	LibrtyCo .40	6	22	15	14¼	15 +	⅛
5½	1⅛	Librty Loan		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ −	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	35	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞ −	⅛
79¾	45	LillyEli 1.20	21	351	55	54⅞	54⅞ +	⅛
35	23¼	LincNat 1.60	12	95	28	27½	28 +	⅛
69	47	LincNt pf 3		13	55	54⅛	55 +	⅛
19	13½	LincPl 1.75e		x12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛ +	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Lionel Corp		625	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
9½	3⅛	Littonln .18f	11	244	9⅛	9	9⅛	
12⅜	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		6	12⅛	12	12 −	⅛
34	23½	Littn cv pf 3		1	34	34	34	
20⅛	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		7	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛ −	⅛
3⅛	11-16	LMI Inv		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
13⅞	3⅞	Lockhd Airc	2	449	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
29⅞	14½	Loews 1.20	6	86	29⅛	28⅝	29 +	⅛
8½	4⅛	LomaFin .40	9	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ +	⅛
20½	11⅛	LomM 2.22e	12	38	16¼	15¾	15⅞ −	⅛
27⅛	5⅜	Londntn .40	12	40	27	26⅞	26⅞ +	⅛
19½	9⅞	LoneStInd 1	10	63	18	17¾	17⅞ −	⅛
18	10⅞	LnglsLt 1.50	8	169	17¾	17½	17¾ +	⅛
46½	39	LIL pf 4.35		z50	47	47	47 +	⅛
121½	104	LIL pfN 13		z630	119½	118¼	119	
26⅝	24⅞	LIL pfO 2.47		41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛ −	⅛
76	44	LongDrg .80	26	x3	74½	74	74¼ +	⅛
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	7	105	11⅛	10½	11⅛ +	⅛
92⅞	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	10	502	24	23½	23⅞ +	⅛
17	8⅞	LaPacif .20	23	253	14⅞	14⅞	14¾ +	⅛
25	17¼	LouisGs 1.80	8	13	24½	24½	24½ −	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
4⅝-5⅛	3 -3⅛	1⅛-1⅜	8⅛- 8¾
4⅞-5	3⅛-3⅝	-1⅛	8⅞- 9⅛
5⅛-5⅜	3⅛-3⅜	1⅝-1⅞	9⅛- 9⅜
5⅜-5⅞	3½-3⅞	2⅛-2½	10⅛-10⅝
6⅛-7	4⅛-4⅝	3⅛-3½	10⅜-10⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

...terdam

48.60, 119.90, 350.50, 82, 87.20, 42.80, 151.70, 53.10, 91.50, 63.50, 124, 97.50, 131, 35.20, 198.60, 144.50, 117.90, 125.90, 246, 183

...ssels

4,520; 2,265; 980; 6,010; 1,880; 4,450; 5,720; 1,420; 2,765; 2,735; 1,400

...nkfurt

102.20, 149.80, 142.70, 207.20, 103.50, 334.50, 187.50, 321.50, 259, 169.80, 83, 85, 474.50, 240, 187.50, 101.50, 325.50, 259, 99.90, 91, 154, 341.50, 306.80, 119.45, 118.60, 156.60

...ndon

3.05, £25.00, 3.08, 3.56, 1.25, 1.36, 1.82, 3.51, 0.60, 9.83, 0.47, 0.53, 1.51, 1.61, 0.21, 2.64, 2.52, 1.47, 0.79, 2.47, 1.52, $19.75, 3.07

Glaxo Gr	3.68
Gold Fields	1.80
Gt Un St	2.70
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£14 ¾
Imp Chem	3.79
Imps	0.84
Mark & Spen	1.04
MetalBox	2.82
Nicholls	0.69
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	8.10
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£35 11/16
R.T.Z.	1.82
Shell	3.84
Thorn (A)	2.54
Tube Invest	3.34
Union Carb	3.45
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£27.00
West Deep	£11 ¾
West Drief	£27 ⅝
West Hold	£22.50
West Min	1.49
Woolworth	0.80
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,200
Erba	2,250
Erc Marelli	488
Fiat	1,643
Finsider	285.25
Generali	46,200
IFI	2,350
Italgas	574
Italsider	401
LaRinas	61.50
Montedis	490.25
Olivetti	1,187
Pirelli	864
Snia Visco	1,570
Terni	370

Paris

Air Liquide	373
Alimentaire	79.90
BSN	667
Carrefour	2,190
Cim Lafarge	211
Citroën	65.50
Cie Bancaire	477
CFP	149.90
CGE	317.90
CCF	148
Ferodo	429
Imétal	100.50
L'Oréal	1,815
Mach Bull	41
Michelin	1,388
Moët-Henn	406
Moulinex	302
Paribas	198
PUK	105.50
Penarroya	57.90
Perrier	116.30
Peugeot	321
Rh Poulenc	107.90
Saclior	70
St Gobain	137
Suez	273.50
Télémécan	734
Thomson	245
Usinor	70.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,160
Buehrle	1,545
B Boveri	1,610
Ciba-Geigy	1,470
Cr Suisse	2,795
Fischer	665
HofRochN	71,050
Nestlé	3,560
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	488
Sulzer	2,530
U.B. Suisse	3,555

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Asahi 100¼-80	104¼	105¼
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	104¼	106¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	101¾	102¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	104¼	105¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
Carrier 8-87	92¾	93¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Conf Tel 8¼-86	95½	96½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Cut Ham 8-87	93½	94½
Dana 8-87	94½	95½
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86	102½	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91½	92½
Gen Mills 8-86	97¾	98¾
Gen Mot 8½-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-83	101½	102½
Haas 8½-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¾	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	97	98
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 7½-88	87	88
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Motorola 8-87	96¾	97¾
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9½-85	103¼	104¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99	100
Norway 9-80	103	104
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	100	101
Oslo 8¼-86	99	100
Otis-Elev 6⅞-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corb 9-86	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Papua 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Pemex 10½-82	102¾	103¾
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99¾	100¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90	91
Queensld 8½-86	97	98
Ralston 7½-87	95½	96½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Scanraff 8⅞-88	98½	99½
Scott 8⅞-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Skandin10¾-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9½-81	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½
Sumitomo 9¾-80	101¾	102¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¾	101¾
Sybron 8-87	95¾	96¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	90½	91½
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
TokioCo 10½-81	103¼	104¼
Transocean 8-85	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	101	102
Volvo 8-87	93½	94½
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	81	83
Chevron 5-88	101½	103½
Chrysler 4¾-88	55½	57½
Chrysler 5-88	57	59
Conf Tel 5½-88	79½	81½
Cumm In 5¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	116½	118½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	91½	93½
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	81	83
Gen Elec 4¾-87	86½	88½
Gen Food 4½-88	89	91
Gillette 4⅞-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	78½	80½
Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Gulf West 5-88	93	95
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-88	79	81
ITT 4⅞-87	71½	73½
Komatsu 7½-90	105½	107½
Matsushita 6¾-90	105	107
Mitsui 7¼-90	103½	105½
McDerm 4⅞-87	134	136
Morgan JP 4¼-87	114	116
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	97½	99½
Penney JC 4½-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4⅞-83	107	109
R.C.A. 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4⅞-83	108	110
Revlon 4⅞-87	99	101
Sperry 4¾-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4½-87	82½	84½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4⅞-82	126	128
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¼-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	85	87
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¾-91	106	108
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6⅞-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	92½	94½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Mdd.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.87	90.93	104.32
Previous	99.91	90.75	104.83

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Swiss Aluminium Australia Limited

(AustraSwiss)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1984

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Paying Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending August 17, 1976 as eight and one-half percent (8½%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 4.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Paying Agent

DATED: February 19, 1976

SALESMEN WANTED

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION

Well-known, successful, international investment organisation which has produced profits for its clients throughout the whole of the 1968-1975 period, requires experienced investment salesmen for its expanding European operations. Qualified applicants must speak French or German in order to contact existing clientele and qualified prospects, supplied by the Company, on a good commission schedule.

Please send resumé and telephone number to:
Box 31,535, Herald Tribune, 28 Gt. Queen St., London WC2.

This Advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the Public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.

NORTON SIMON INC

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

Shares of Common Stock

(par value $1 per share)

AUTHORISED 140,000,000

ISSUED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1975 48,964,706

The Company is one of the major international manufacturers and marketers of quality products in the food, cosmetics and fashion, soft drinks, distilled spirits, and packaging fields. Principal operations include Hunt-Wesson Foods, Max Factor, Canada Dry, Somerset Importers and McCall Pattern.

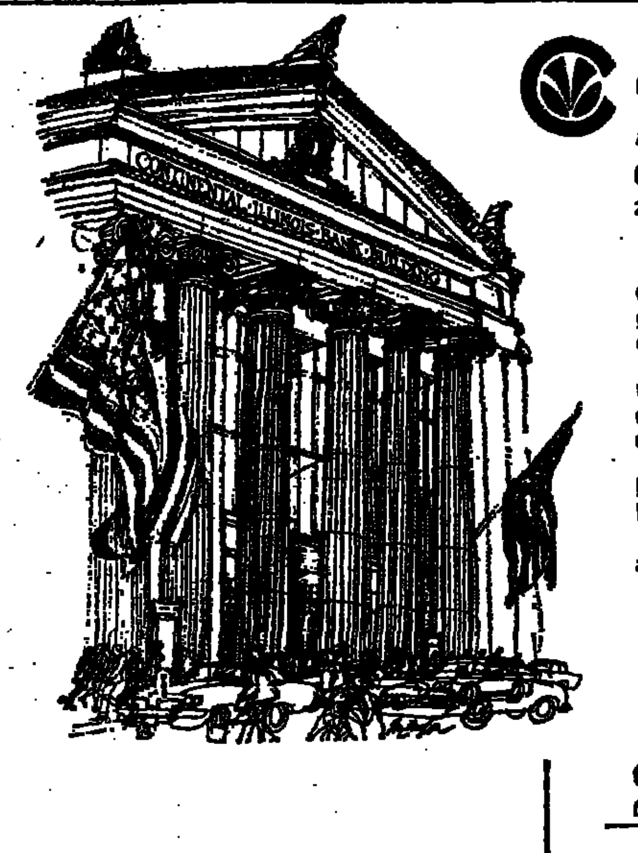
The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the issued shares of Common Stock of Norton Simon, Inc. Particulars relating to the Company have been circulated in the Extel statistical service and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 4th March, 1976 from:-

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED,
88 Leadenhall Street,
London, EC3A 3DT.

CAZENOVE & CO.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London, EC2R 7AN.

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.,
40 Basinghall Street,
London, EC2V 5DE.

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,
1, Moorgate,
London, EC2R 6AB.



CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONTINENTAL BANK
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

Last year was outstanding for Continental Illinois Corporation.

Earnings before security transactions in 1975 were a record $118,997,000, a 24.1 per cent increase over our 1974 earnings of $95,906,000, representing a five-year compound growth rate of 12.5 per cent. Per-share earnings before security transactions were $6.84, compared with $5.53 per share a year ago.

In a year characterized by many economic difficulties, these annual earnings were achieved through consistently strong quarterly performances, including the fourth quarter, during which earnings before security transactions were $30,110,000 or 10.8 per cent above the record-high fourth quarter of 1974.

Net charge-offs for all of 1975 amounted to $68.9 million, and as of year end, all known loan losses had been charged off. Our reserve for loan losses is one of the strongest in the United States.

Our 1975 annual report to shareholders will be available shortly. If you would like to have a copy, please contact your nearest Continental Bank office or our Corporate Secretary in Chicago.

Roger E. Anderson
Chairman of the Board of Directors

John H. Perkins
President

Board of Directors
Continental Illinois Corporation
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

ROGER E. ANDERSON
Chairman of the Board of Directors

JOHN H. PERKINS
President

JAMES F. BERÉ
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Borg-Warner Corporation

GORDON R. COREY
Vice Chairman, Commonwealth Edison Company

STEWART S. CORT
Formerly Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation

TILDEN CUMMINGS
Formerly President

DONALD M. GRAHAM
Mayer, Brown & Platt

WILLIAM A. HEWITT
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Deere & Company

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, IC Industries, Inc.

WILLIAM G. KARNES
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Beatrice Foods Company

JEWEL S. LAFONTANT
Attorney

ROBERT H. MALOTT
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, FMC Corporation

MARVIN G. MITCHELL
Chairman and President, Chicago Bridge and Iron Company

KEITH R. POTTER
Executive Vice President, International Harvester Company

WILLIAM J. QUINN
Chairman of the Board and President, Chicago Milwaukee Corporation

ROBERT W. RENEKER
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Esmark, Inc.

MICHAEL TENENBAUM
President, Inland Steel Company

ARTHUR M. WOOD
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Sears, Roebuck and Co.

JOSEPH S. WRIGHT
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Zenith Radio Corporation

BLAINE J. YARRINGTON
Executive Vice President, Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

Consolidated Statement of Condition/DECEMBER 31

(in thousands)	1975	1974
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	$ 1,761,488	$ 1,905,849
FUNDS SOLD	$ 3,235,981	$ 2,151,719
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency Securities	$ 792,847	$ 782,309
State, County and Municipal Securities	1,269,361	765,512
Other Securities	219,136	226,624
Total Investment Securities	$ 2,281,344	$ 1,774,445
TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES	$ 205,925	$ 356,048
LOANS:		
Domestic	$ 9,404,343	$10,047,666
Overseas	2,750,076	2,607,592
Total Loans	$12,154,419	$12,655,258
Less Valuation Reserve on Loans	161,890	157,378
Net Loans	$11,992,529	$12,497,880
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	$ 87,596	$ 58,672
DIRECT EQUIPMENT LEASE FINANCING	123,770	102,819
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	176,736	271,245
OTHER ASSETS	360,264	522,070
Total Assets	$20,225,633	$19,640,747
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
DEPOSITS:		
Head Office—Demand	$ 3,684,691	$ 3,662,883
Savings	1,355,698	1,514,954
Other Time	4,321,405	4,574,775
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	5,938,481	5,715,562
Total Deposits	$15,300,275	$15,468,174
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED AND SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE	$ 2,934,426	$ 1,967,516
NOTES DUE 1979 (6⅝%)	100,000	100,000
NOTES DUE 1989 (Variable Rate)	80,000	80,000
OTHER FUNDS BORROWED	313,159	457,403
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	177,268	272,013
OTHER LIABILITIES	494,900	544,029
Total Liabilities	$19,400,028	$18,889,135
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value: Authorized: 1975—10,000,000 shares; 1974— 2,000,000 shares. Series A $0.03 Cumulative Convertible, $0.50 Stated Value. Issued and Outstanding: 1975—272,000 shares; 1974—372,000 shares	$ 136	$ 186
COMMON STOCK—$10 Par Value: Authorized: 1975—40,000,000 shares; 1974—20,000,000 shares. Issued and Outstanding: 1975—17,393,715 shares; 1974—17,366,320 shares	173,937	173,663
CAPITAL SURPLUS	428,737	425,291
RETAINED EARNINGS	222,795	152,472
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 825,605	$ 751,612
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$20,225,633	$19,640,747

Income and Dividends per Share/(5 YEARS)

	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
Income before Security Gains or Losses	$6.84	$5.53	$4.99	$4.54	$4.07
Net Income	6.49	5.51	4.94	4.55	4.11
Cash Dividend Declared	2.26	2.20	1.93	1.84	1.76

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 18

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅞	8⅞	Lowenst .40		33	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
19¾	8¾	LTV Corp	33	131	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅞	LTV A 3.40t		2	16½	16¼	16½	
73¾	39	LTVCp pf 5		3	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
59⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	17	262	40⅝	39½	40⅞	+ 1⅜
17¼	8	LuckStr .64b	12	285	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Ludlow .40		167	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
30	20¼	LukenSt 1.60	6	119	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
19⅝	11⅛	LykesYng 1	3	152	18⅝	18⅛	18¾	+ ½
37	25¼	Lykes pf2.50		101	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	LynCSys .20	18	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	* 75½	* .87¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.10	* .69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80	79-80
Lead spot, lb	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb	.63½	.63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb	3.2602	3.69½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.38½-40
Silver N.Y., oz	415.5	4.57
Gold N.Y., oz	131.00	184.50
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	780.6	777.3

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Feb. 18, 1976

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.60	13.72	13.46	13.50	13.53
May	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.53	13.57
Jul	13.65	13.72	13.49	13.54	13.56
Sep	13.64	13.79	13.53	13.54	N13.57
Oct	13.65	13.77	13.51	13.54	13.57
Mar	13.64	13.73	13.50	13.54	13.56
May	13.63	13.70	13.50	13.51	13.53

Sales: 5,145.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	162.50	162.50	162.50	160.00	162.50
Dec	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	—

Sales: 5.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	67.75	68.95	67.70	68.955	66.95
May	64.75	65.85	64.60	65.855	63.85
Jul	62.25	63.50	62.25	63.505	61.50
Sep	60.00	61.35	60.00	61.355	59.35
Dec	57.50	58.70	57.50	58.655	56.70
Mar	56.25	56.25	56.25	57.355	55.40

Sales: 1,902.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	57.80	57.80	57.80	57.20S	57.00
Mar	57.50	57.80	57.20	57.30S	57.10
May	58.50	58.70	58.20	58.20S	58.00
Jul	59.30	59.60	58.60	59.10S	58.90
Sep	60.00	60.50	59.90	60.00S	59.80
Dec	61.40	61.70	61.10	61.20S	61.00
Jan	61.90	62.20	61.90	61.60S	61.40
Mar	62.80	62.90	62.30	62.30S	62.20

Sales estimated: 4,561.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.90	9.30	8.89	8.95	9.35
Apr	11.05	11.32	11.00	11.00	11.75
May	14.60	14.75	14.60	14.60	15.35
Nov	6.01	6.05	6.00	6.05	6.02

Sales: 3,040.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	412.00	414.50	412.00	410.60S	408.90
Mar	413.50	416.50	409.80	411.30S	409.70
May	419.50	421.50	416.50	416.40S	415.00
Jul	425.50	427.00	421.00	422.10S	420.50
Sep	430.50	432.80	428.00	428.00S	426.30
Dec	441.00	442.70	438.00	437.40S	435.20
Jan	444.80	444.80	441.20	440.50S	438.20
Mar	452.00	452.00	449.30	446.60S	444.30
May	457.50	457.50	455.50	452.70S	450.30

Sales estimated: 18,483.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	62.55	62.75	62.10	62.20	62.50
May	64.45	64.70	63.90	64.10	64.25
Jul	66.00	66.35	65.85	66.00	65.95
Sep	67.20	67.60	67.00	B67.25	67.10
Nov	68.45	68.50	68.45	B68.35	B68.35
Jan	69.35	69.50	69.30	B69.30	69.20

Sales: 275.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	61.39	61.40	60.35	60.50	61.00
May	62.10	62.10	61.40	61.55	61.96
Jul	62.60	62.65	61.95	62.15	62.82
Oct	61.10	61.10	60.60	60.65	61.24
Dec	59.26	59.26	58.80	59.00	59.42
Mar	59.75	59.80	59.70	B59.68	60.00
May	—	—	—	B59.88	60.20

Sales: 4,500.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	130.60	130.60	130.00	130.00S	129.70
Apr	131.70	131.20	130.20	130.30S	130.00
Jun	131.70	132.00	131.00	131.10S	130.90
Aug	132.10	132.50	132.10	132.20S	132.00
Oct	134.10	134.10	134.10	133.40S	133.20
Dec	135.30	135.30	134.60	134.70S	134.50
Feb	136.70	136.70	136.70	136.00S	135.80
Apr	138.40	138.40	137.50	137.40S	137.20

Sales estimated: 1,499.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Feb. 18, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.90	3.90½	3.71½	3.78	3.92
May	3.97	3.97	3.80	3.85	3.97½
Jul	4.00	4.01	3.82	3.89	4.01
Sep	4.07	4.07	3.89	3.93	4.06½
Dec	4.15	4.16½	4.00	4.04	4.16½
Mar	4.24	4.24¼	4.11	4.13	4.24

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.70½	2.71¼	2.69	2.69¼	2.70⅛
May	2.76¾	2.77	2.74¾	2.75¼	2.76½
Jul	2.80	2.81	2.78½	2.79	2.80
Sep	2.78½	2.79¼	2.77¼	2.77½	2.78
Dec	2.75½	2.76	2.72¾	2.73½	2.75½
Mar	2.81	2.81¼	2.78½	2.78½	2.81
May	—	—	—	2.82	2.84½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	4.84	4.85¼	4.78	4.81	4.82½
May	4.93	4.94½	4.87	4.88½	4.91½
Jul	5.00½	5.02½	4.94½	4.97	4.99½
Aug	5.04	5.06	4.97	5.01	5.02½
Sep	5.05½	5.08	5.00½	5.04½	5.07½
Nov	5.13	5.14½	5.07	5.08½	5.12½
Jan	5.19	5.21	5.14½	5.15½	5.19
Mar	5.26½	5.28	5.21½	5.22	5.26
May	5.34	5.34	5.27	5.28	5.32

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	17.00	17.00	16.47	16.55	16.99
May	17.20	17.20	16.60	16.70	17.15
Jul	17.35	17.35	16.80	16.90	17.40
Aug	17.40	17.45	16.85	16.90	17.45
Sep	17.50	17.50	17.00	17.00	17.50
Oct	17.55	17.55	17.05	17.05	17.55
Dec	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.25	17.65
Jan	17.55	17.60	17.35	17.35	17.75

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	138.00	139.50	137.50	139.00	137.30
May	138.00	139.00	137.00	137.50	136.90
Jul	139.00	141.20	138.50	139.50	138.70
Aug	140.50	141.00	140.00	140.50	139.50
Sep	140.00	142.00	140.00	140.50	140.00
Oct	141.00	142.00	141.00	141.50	140.50
Dec	145.50	145.50	144.50	145.30	144.50
Jan	146.00	146.50	146.00	146.50	146.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	415.50	415.50	410.50	410.90	410.50
Mar	414.00	415.00	410.50	412.00	411.50
Apr	415.50	418.50	412.00	413.50	413.50
Jun	422.00	424.00	417.50	419.50	418.50
Aug	428.50	430.00	424.00	425.50	424.50
Oct	434.00	435.50	428.50	431.50	431.00
Dec	441.50	441.50	436.00	437.50	437.00
Feb	448.50	448.50	443.00	443.50	443.00
Apr	453.00	454.00	449.50	449.50	449.00
Jun	460.00	460.00	456.00	457.00	455.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	39.25	39.47	38.75	38.75	39.62
Apr	39.80	39.80	39.12	39.20	40.10
Jun	43.10	43.40	42.90	43.00	43.65
Aug	44.30	44.30	43.75	43.87	44.50
Oct	43.75	43.90	43.52	43.65	44.05
Dec	43.80	43.80	43.40	b43.55	44.05

Sales: Feb 542; April 4370; June 2200; Aug 858; Oct 180; Dec 81.

Open interest: Feb 1383; April 12463; June 7872; Aug 4208; Oct 1480; Dec 754.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	49.10	49.25	48.55	49.10	49.45
Apr	44.60	44.75	43.95	44.30	45.20
Jun	45.82	45.82	44.90	45.17	46.05
Jul	46.30	46.35	45.45	45.80	46.70
Aug	44.70	44.70	43.70	a43.95	b44.75
Oct	41.90	42.05	41.20	41.50	42.30
Dec	42.00	42.20	41.60	b41.90	42.45
Feb	41.25	41.25	41.00	41.17	41.45

Sales: Feb 504; April 2400; June 940; July 361; Aug 118; Oct 32; Dec 62; Feb 4.

Open interest: Feb 1028; April 5246; June 2736; July 2037; Aug 724; Oct 488; Dec 341; Feb 20.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	52.80	52.85	51.50	51.50	53.50
Mar	52.85	53.50	52.10	53.20	53.00
Apr	49.25	49.20	48.05	b48.90	48.50
May	44.65	45.40	44.25	45.40	b45.75
Jun	46.45	46.70	46.35	46.65	46.45
Sep	54.20	54.50	53.50	53.50	a54.10
Dec	57.50	57.65	57.50	57.65	57.10

Sales: Feb 69; March 544; April 57; May 58; June 24; Sep 27; Dec 16.

Open interest: Feb 96; March 1035; April 319; May 473; June 234; Sep 74; Dec 62.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	70.25	70.30	69.50	a69.50	71.50
Mar	70.25	70.25	68.87	a68.87	70.95
May	71.00	71.00	69.32	a69.32	71.40
Jul	71.00	71.00	69.85	a69.85	71.90
Aug	68.90	68.90	67.40	a67.40	69.50

Sales: Feb 98; March 1272; May 770; July 328; Aug 109.

Open interest: Feb 216; March 2186; May 1966; July 2197; Aug 735.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	130.50	130.80	129.90	130.30	129.60
Jun	131.80	131.80	130.70	139.90	130.82
Sep	133.50	133.50	132.50	132.50	132.50
Dec	135.00	135.50	134.50	134.50	134.40
Mar	137.20	137.80	136.70	136.70	136.60

Sales: March 987; June 380; Sep. 74; Dec. 60; March 8.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	160.50	158.30	159.35-159.40	158.20-158.40
May	161	158	159.50-159.80	158.70-158.75
Aug	162	159.75	160.50-160.70	159.70-159.75
Oct	162.25	160	160.80-161	160 -160.20
Dec	162.50	160.50	161.70-161.85	160.40-160.75
Nov	161.75	160.25	161 -161.50	160.30-160.50
May	162.75	162	161.50-162	160.65-161
Lots: 2,026.				
COCOA				
Mar	760	742	759.50-760	740.50-741
May	742	723	740 -740.50	722 -723
Jul	—	—	— —	710 -711
Sep	707.50	696	706 -708	691.50-692
Dec	687	675	686.50-687.50	672.50-673.50
Mar	678	667	679 -680	664 -665
May	No trade		672 -674	658 -660
Lots: 2,928.				
COFFEE				
Mar	866	859	865 -866	871 -874
May	880	871	879 -880	885 -896
Jul	890	881	888 -889	895 -896
Sep	898	891	897 -898	902 -904
Nov	907	902	906 -907	910 -912
Jan	913	909	913 -914	917 -918
Mar	918	915	918 -920	924 -926
Lots: 1,350.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	610 - 611	597.50- 598
3 months	628.50- 629	616 - 616.50
Cathodes: spot	600.50- 601.50	586 - 588.50
3 months	618.50- 619	605.50- 606
Tin: spot	3,192 -3,193	3,210 -3,220
3 months	3,260 -3,261	3,260 -3,262
Lead: spot	174.50- 175	172 - 172.50
3 months	181 - 181.25	178.75- 179
Zinc: spot	340.50- 341	338 - 339
3 months	351.50- 352	349 - 349.50
Silver: spot	204.80- 205	200.50- 201
3 months	209.80- 210	202.50- 202.80

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask.)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May			1,616-1,619	+ 4
Jul			1,617-1,620	+ 3
Aug	1,647	1,633	1,632-1,633	+ 2
Oct	1,611		1,607-1,610	+ 1
Nov			1,608-1,609	+ 5
Jan			1,610-1,612	+ 4
Mar			1,612-1,613	+ 3
May			1,613-1,615	+ 2
Lots: 14.				
COCOA				
Mar	687	676	686- 688	+13
May	696	685	693- 694	+12
Jul			675- —	+ 5
Sep	677	665	665- 675	+ 8
Dec	643	635	641- 642	+ 8
Mar			628- 635	+ 6
Lots: 340.				

European Gold Markets

Feb. 18, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	131.20	131.20	+0.05
Zurich	130.875	131.375	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	134.24	133.51	—0.08

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	103.30	103.50	105.60	97.40
Brussels	128.71	129.79	133.02	123.74
Frankfurt	154.08	154.28	155.47	150.34
London 30	397.30	403.30	417.40	381.60
London 500	173.99	174.12	178.83	161.71
Milan	86.77	86.28	89.41	81.22
Paris	105.40	105.30	106.50	100.40
Sydney	448.34	448.04	473.05	444.73
Tokyo (n)	333.37	335.16	342.84	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4506.66	4540.56	4684.25	4403.06
Zurich	390.30	289.30	304.00	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

Currency Rates

February 18, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6590	5.3850	104.07*	59.51*	34.64y	—	6.8150*	103.915*	43.46*
Brussels (c)	39.03	79.095	15.2577	8.7305	5.083*	14.668	—	15.2495	6.374
Frankfurt	2.5590	5.1830	—	57.23*	3.332x	96.18*	6.559*	99.94*	41.73*
London (x)	2.02405	—	5.1845	9.0570	1563.05	5.3890	78.88	5.1915	12.4110
Milan					Closed				
Paris	4.4755	9.0550	174.865*	—	5.8240x	168.100*	11.4550*	174.700*	73.75*
Zurich	2.5625	5.189	100.12*	57.28*	0.3334*	96.24*	6.56*	—	41.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1250; Escudo: 27.505; Israeli £: 7.28; Peseta: 66.245; Schilling: 18.31; Sw. krona: 4.3755; Yen: 301.725; Belgian financial franc: 40.335. Canadian $: 0.99482; Hong Kong $: 5.010.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 18

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
AAR Cp .26	26	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
AAV Cos .28	5	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
AbrdMf .40b	25	6	7	7	7	
Acme Haml	24	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Acme Prec	8	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
Action .18e	7	29	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
Adam Russl	9	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
ADM Indust		58	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
AdobeO .10e	11	23	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+	⅜
A&EPlast. P	6	101	5⅜	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
Aegis Corp	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
AeroFlo .35e	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Aeronco Inc		5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
AffilCap .081		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Affil Hsp .06	16	40	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Affil Pub .48	7	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
After Six .36	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
AIC Photo		39	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
AirpxEl .40e	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Alan Wood		10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Alaska AirL	4	82	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
Alba Waldn	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Alcolac .15e	8	36	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Alleghy Airl		81	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
AllegA wtO		5	3	3	3	
AllegA wtN		4	2	2	2 +	⅛
Aleip Cp wt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
AlliantT .36e	5	1	7	7	7 —	¼
AlldArtin wt		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AlldThr 1.40	6	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	¼
Aloha Ind		3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
Altamil Cp	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Altec Corp	11	84	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Altec Cp wt		34	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
Altec Crp pf		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
AlterFds .58	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
AMAX wt		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
AHessLL wt		14	7-16	⅜	⅜	
Am Agroncs		180	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
AmBiltrt .58	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
AmBusP .36	14	22	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
ACenMtg wt		20	3-16	3-16	3-16	
Am Fletch		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
Am Intl Pict	5	44	6⅛	6	6⅛ +	⅛
A Israel .25r	3	19	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
AMaizA n.40	5	55	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
AMaizB n.40	4	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	½
AmMot Inns		6	6	5½	5⅞+	⅛
AmPatrol 2	6	3	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
Am Plan Cp		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
A Precs .20a	7	5	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
A SafEq .11t	8	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
A SciEn .07e	18	44	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	1⅛
AmSciEn wt		18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
AmTech Ind	388	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
AmTrain Sv	25	65	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
AmUtilS .72		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
AMIC Cp	14	107	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
AndreR .28e	11	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
Anglo C .12e	7	17	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
nken .12	16	292	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
Anthony .19t	9	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
Appild Data	36	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Aquit Ca .38	17	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
Ariz CL .10e		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Armac Ent		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
ArminCp .12	7	140	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
Arrow Elect	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
Arundel		16	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Arwood .40a	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Asamera .25	7	40	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
AshIOC .28a	9	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Askin Svc	4	11	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
Aspro .50a	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
Astrex Inc	50	9	3	3	3	
Atalanta	6	19	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
Atco Ind	56	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ATI Inc		17	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Atl Richf wt		20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
AtlCMB .09e	11	238	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
Atlas Cp wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Augatinc .15	17	55	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Austral Oil	11	102	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
Auto Train	20	73	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
Auto Bldg		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Autmat Rad	51	113	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
AutmSvc .38	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
AVC Cp .20a	8	19	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
AVEMC .67	8	59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
AVX Corp		20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
Aydin Cp	6	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	

B - C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
BadgrMt .59	10	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
BakerM .35t	7	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BanFd 1.19e		6	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
BangPun wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BanstrCU L1	11	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
BarcoCa .12	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Barnes Eng		21	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
Barnwel Ind	66	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Barry R .24t	9	6	7	7	7	
BarryWr .40	7	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Bartell Med		3	1	1	1	
Barth Sp .20	11	16	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Bartons Cdy	22	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Baruch Fost	27	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Barwick ET		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bell Ind .08	8	69	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
Benrus Crp	8	196	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
Berg Ent		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Berg Bruns	11	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Brg B pf1.15		3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
BernzOmatic		9	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
Berlea .24	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
BerwenC .12		9⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
BethCp .10e	9	14	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
Beverly Ent		280	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Bic Pen .36	12	183	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
Big Bar 1.32	6	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
BigDad .28e	8	36	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
BigVSup .20	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
BinkMf .60a	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
BinnySm .72	8	9	14	14	14	
Blount .08	7	74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Bluebird Inc	6	134	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
Bodin Ap .40	10	27	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
BoltBer .20		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
Bowne .24	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
BowValI .18	71	39	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
BradRe .16e	7	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
BradfdC .20	22	494	18⅛	18	12⅛+	⅛
Branch .07e	12	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BranIfAr wt		33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
Brascan A 1	4	150	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
BraunEn .40	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Breeze Corp		2	3	3	3 +	⅛
BrewerC .80	10	42	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
BATob r.21e	6	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
BroDart Ind	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Brody Seat		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
BrooksP .28	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
BrownCo wt		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
BrnF A .52b	9	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
BrnF B .52b	9	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
BrwnF pf.40		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
BRT Rl .30e		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BRT Rlt wt		73	1-16	1-16	1-16	
BTU Eng	23	189	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Buehler Cp	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Buell Ind .40	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Bul'dex Inc	7	20	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
Bundy 1.08	10	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Burgess Ind	7	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Burnslnt .68	9	132	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
Bul'erInt .30	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Buttes G Oil	6	220	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
Cabicom Gn	7	22	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
CagleA .85e	4	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
Caldor .15b	11	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
Calcomp		30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Cal Life Cp	6	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Cal PrlCm 1	15	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Camco Inc	8	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
CaChbA .25e		7	4	4	4	
Campin .40b	5	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
CdnExp GO	10	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Cdn Homstd	35	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
CdnHydr .25	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CdnMarc .20	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Cdn Merrill	19	7	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
CdnOcc .25e	9	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Capehart Cp		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
CapitlFd .16		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Carbon .38a	5	22	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
Caressa .30	7	200	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	
Carnat 1.20a	14	197	65⅛	65½	65⅛+	⅛
CaroPipl 1	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Carr wt		31	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Carrols Dev		142	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
Castle AM 1	4	11	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
Castleton In	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cavitrn .10e	10	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
CelluCraft	15	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
CenPL pf 4		z300	46	45	45 —	2
CentSec .35e		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cenvill Com		32	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
Certified Cp		2	2	2	2	
Certron Cp		73	15-16	13-16	13-16	
Cetec Corp	16	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
ChadMill .40	13	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Champ Hom		467	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Chartr Med	6	58	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
CHB Food	4	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	⅛
Chem Exp		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Chicken Unl		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Chieftn Dev	75	10	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
Child World	15	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Christian Co	12	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
ChMgGr wt		55	3-16	5-32	5-32	
Cinema Plv	15	5	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
Cinerama		34	2⅛	2	2	
Circle K .32	7	25	7⅛	7	7	
Citiz Finl		11	15-16	13-16	15-16+1-16	
CK Pet .05e	9	38	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
ClarkC .10e	8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Clarkson .14	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
Clarostat	15	1	4	4	4	
Clausng .48a	4	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Clopay .62r	308	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
CMI Corp	6	104	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
Coachm .20e	12	93	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
CoffMat .15r	18	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cohuinc .12t	26	27	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
ColeNat .40	9	12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Coleman .44	21	221	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
Colon Coml		38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
ColwellC .28	9	x55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Cmbustn Eq	9	64	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	½
Com Grp .14	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
ComAll .38a	8	5	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
ComltMtl .68	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
CoPsycC .20	7	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
ComQS 1.82	8	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
Compo Ind		22	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
CompuDyn	9	33	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Comput Inst		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Comput Inv		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Capchem .40	36	12	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Concrd Fab	4	167	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛+	1⅞
Condec Crp	4	37	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Conroy .85e		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Con Oil Gas	9	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Cons Ref .40	12	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Consyne Cp	18	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Conl Mater		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
Conf Tel wt		6	7-16	⅜	7-16+1-16	
Cook Ind .40	3	42	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
Cooper Jar		2	4	4	4	
Cordon Intl		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Core Labs	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
CorrBlk 1.20	10	25	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
Cosco Inc		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Coit Corp	5	20	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
CottCorp wt		8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Cousins wt		48	9-16	½	½+	⅛
CoxCbl Com	26	6	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
Craig .05e	7	291	12⅞	12	12⅛+	⅛
CramrE .13t	475	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Crompton		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Cross AT .92	13	27	33⅛	33	33⅛+	½
CwnCPt .40r	4	75	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
CRS Des .12	6	12	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
CrutcR .55e	8	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
CrystlO .10e		5	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
CSE Cp .40	7	6	8	8	8	
Cubic Co .20		103	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	1
Curtis Math	14	28	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

D

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Damon Cre		5	5	5	5	
Damson Oil	28	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Danielin .14	7	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
Deta Dcuml	7	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
Dataprod	11	1284	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
DayMin .10e		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
DCL Inc		20	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
DeJurA .10e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Del Labs .28	7	138	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
DeltaCa Am		42	⅞	11-16	11-16—1-16	
Delta Fd .54	7	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Den Tal Ez	8	112	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛ +	⅛
DeRose Ind		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Dev Cp Am		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Dieboid VC		66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Digicon Inc	7	37	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
Dodes Inc	7	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
DisFab .08e	9	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Divrsf In w*		80	⅛	1-16	⅛+1-16	
Dixilyn .20e	4	78	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
Dome Petrl	11	68	34	33⅛	34 +	½
Donkenny .38	6	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
DowneyS .40	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
DrexUtl 1.20		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
Drivr Harr		4	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
DrgFair .40	7	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Dunlop .06e	8	28	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16+1-16	
DuplxPd .40	5	8	23	22⅛	23 —	⅛
Dur Tst .25b	5	29	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Dynictn .05e	9	146	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
DynAmer	13	104	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
Dynell .40	35	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

E

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Eagle Cloth		36	2⅛	2	2	
ErlScheo .36	14	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
EarthRes 1	7	61	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
EasonO .10r	16	2	33	32⅞	33 +	⅛
EstrnC 1.40a	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
EazorEx .40	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
Ecodyne	10	101	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
Edgiton .0r	4	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛ +	⅛
Edmos Cp		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Edo Corp	10	53	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
Edwrds .30a	5	37	16	15⅞	15⅞	
EganM .20e	6	112	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛—	⅛
EnrmhPh .10	10	6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
ElcorCh .02e	9	176	7⅞	7½	7⅞—	⅛
El Hose .40	13	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
ElAudD .21t		61	3	2⅞	3	
Electros .80	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Elect Assist	9	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
ElecEng .36	6	104	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
ElectricA 1	14	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
ELT .10e	9	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
ErnstEC .48	5	1	8	8	8	
Ero Ind	20	46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Espey Mfg	15	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Esq Rad El	6	31	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
EssexCh .20	6	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
Etz Lav .09e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
EvanAr .10r	8	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Execuln .23t	10	39	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛

F

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Fab Ind	6	15	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
Fablen .40	14	10	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
FebrlCtr .12	9	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
FairTex Mil		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Fairfid Nob		84	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
FairmC .14e	13	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
FalconS .80	5	19	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
FamDoir .16	15	61	7⅛	7	7⅛+	1
Family Rec	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
FannyF .42t	14	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Fash Fabric		127	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
FayDrg .06e	8	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
FDI Inc .01e		61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
FedRlty 1.24	11	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Fed Resrces		74	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
FedMart .60	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Felmnl .12e	26	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Felsway .32	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Fidelco Glb		72	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
Film Cp Am		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Filmways	8	244	9⅛	9	9⅛ +	⅛
FinGen .36b	11	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
FtGenn .30e	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
Fst Hartfrd		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
FstSLSh .12		9	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
Fstmark .24		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
FischrP .48t	12	18	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
Flagstaff	8	54	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞ +	⅛
Flight Sfty	11	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
Flock Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Fla Capital	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FlaRck .10e	35	3	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛
Flowers .36	6	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
Flukej .72t	12	11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Fly Dia Oil	7	66	18⅛	17½	18 +	⅛
Foodrm .15e	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
FooteM .25e	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
Foote pf2.20		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
FordCan 5a	6	2420	87	86	87 —	1
Forest Lbs	11	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
FoxStaP .40	10	22	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
FrankNu .32	8	5	9	9	9 +	⅛
Frantz .64a	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Fresnillo .40	8	16	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
Friedm .18a	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Frier Ind		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Frlgtmp .55t	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Frigitronic	26	95	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
Frischs .30b	8	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
Frontier Air	8	55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FrontAir wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

G

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Gabriel .20	9	5	9⅛	9	8⅞ +	⅛
Galaxy Cpt	12	16	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
Garan .44a	7	16	9⅛	9½	9⅛—	⅛
Garcia Corp		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Garland Cp		1	4	4	4	
Gaylord pf		1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
Gaynor Staf		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Gearhart .48	8	45	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
Gen Bnldrs		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
G Ernsl .20e		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
G Housewar		73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
Gen Recrat	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Gen Resrch	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Resrcs		11	1⅛	1	1	
Genge Inc		25	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
Genisco Tch	8	14	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Geon Ind		17	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
Gerber Scl		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
GiantFd .80	5	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
GiantYel .40	72	59	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
GIT Rlt Mtg	5	4	3	3	3	
Gladdding Cp		23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Glasrock Pr	49	22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
Glatfelter 2	6	15	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
GlenDls .231	11	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Globein .40a	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Glosser .30	5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Gloucstr En	5	30	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	1⅛
Glover .10e	5	53	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
Gidblatt .24	15	16	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
Golden Cycl		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
GoldnW .10e	12	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Goldficld Cp	21	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
GoodLS .07r	72	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
Goodrich wt		135	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
GorInSt .10e	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GormR .90b	9	3	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
Gouldinc wt		10	13-16	¾	¾—	⅛
GrandA .15e	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
GrandCH .30	8	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
Gt Am Ind	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GtBasin Pet		140	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Gt Lk Ch .20	18	79	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
GtScotS .10r	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Greenman	7	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
GREIT .40	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
GRI Cp .40	6	319	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
GrossTic .90	8	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
Grow C .32b	10	32	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
Gruen Ind		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GSC En .42c	21	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GTI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GuardCh .40	83	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Guilford .20	7	28	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
GulfMRlt wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
GlfOilCan 1	8	2	30	30	30 —	⅛
Glfstrm LD		3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛

H

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
HallsMot .46	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
HampD .15e	5	175	5½	4⅞	5½+	⅜
Hampin Ind	25	118	7	5⅞	7 +	1
Hanovr Petr	20	74	13	13	13	
HanvrSh .55	5	16	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
HanvrSq Rlt		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Harland .32	13	27	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
Harmn .30b	8	49	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
HartzM .05e	16	55	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
Harvey Grp		15	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
Hasbro Ind	27	54	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
Hasting .40a	8	4	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Health Chm	7	3	7½	7½	7½	
HealthM .30	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Heinick Inst	9	63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Heitmn Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Her Mal .48	5	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
HiG Inc .35t	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Hughind Cap		222	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	
Hillhavn .32	8	10	6	6	6	
Hipternic .20	13	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Holly Corp	6	46	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
HormelG 1	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
Horn Hardrt		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hosp Mtr In	81	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Hotelin 1.40	10	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
HousRon .20	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
House Vi .32	8	91	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
HoustOilM 1	15	379	43⅛	41½	43⅛+	⅛
Howell .05e	4	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
HubellA 1.40	10	6	34⅛	33½	33½—	⅛
HubellB 1.40	10	6	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
HuckMfg .20	4	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
NudB O 1.40	11	2	40	39⅞	40 +	½
Hudson Gen		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Huffman .40		54	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
HuntHlt .05r	5	9	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
HuskyO .80	6	69	21½	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
Hycel Inc	32	44	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
Hydrm pf.60		1	24	24	24 —	1

I - J - K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
ICB Cp .20e	10	31	7⅞	7¼	7½+	⅛
ICH Co .32t	12	17	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
ICM R 1.29e	7	7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
IMC Mg .20	6	x4	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
ImpCh .24e	10	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Imper Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
ImpOil A .80	12	241	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅛
Inarco		46	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
Incoterm A	13	70	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
IndplPL pf 4		z110	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+	1⅛
Inflight Svc	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Insilco Corp		20	3	3	3 —	⅛
Instron .20		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Instrum Sys		3203	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
InsSy pf.25e		124	14⅛	10⅛	14⅛+	4⅛
Integrt Rcs		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Intrmedco	8	139	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
IntlAlum .30	7	8	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
Intl Bcnknot	12	945	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Int Foodsvc		11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
InFuneral S	5	28	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
InlGenin .70	4	11	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
Int Proteins		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
IntlSeaw .05e	12	1	5	5	5	
Int Stretch		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
IntSyCon .25	10	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
Interphoto		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Interpool	6	65	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
Interway Cp		172	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Investm Fla		14	2½	2⅛	2½	
Invivers A	7	291	11⅞	11½	11⅞—	⅛
InvDivers B	7	43	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
Ionics Inc	17	31	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
IroqBrd .16	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Irvinind .16t	6	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
ISC Finl .30	9	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Jaclyn .36a	6	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
Jacobs .50e	6	x6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Jamswy .11t	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Jeannot .20b	6	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Jetronic Ind	9	34	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
John Pd .30	14	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
Juniper Pet	9	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Jupiter Ind	33	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
KaisrInd .26	4	202	10⅛	10	10⅛	
KnGE pf4.50		z10	54	54	54 +	1
Kavanau		11	9-16	9-16	9-16	
KayCp .02e	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
KenwinS .34	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
Ketchm .10r	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Kewane .48a	8	73	20⅛	20	20	
Key Co		7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
Keystind .30	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Kin Ark Crp	9	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
KingRd .15e	15	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
Kingstip .20	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Kirbyln .22c	5	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Kit Mfg		13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
KnickT .05e	8	84	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
Knoit Hote		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Komorg .40	12	37	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
KuhnStr .10	9	32	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛

L

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
LaBarge .06	5	35	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
LafyRad .26	11	174	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
Lake Shore	21	12	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
LaMaur .20	16	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LaPoint .30e	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
La QuintaM	9	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
LaTour Bck	29	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Lndmrk Ld		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
LCACp .45	29	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
LeaRon .28a	8	4	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
LeathCo .36	14	23	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
Lee Entr .52	10	25	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
Lee Nat		18	2	1⅞	2	
Lee Pharm		18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
Lehigh Pres	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Leigh Pr .40	8	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Levitkn .20	8	44	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	½
LewisBF .24	6	2	7	7	7	
Liberty Fab	350	21	7	6½	7 +	½
Lightor .04e	10	2	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
Lil Ann .22	9	14	6⅛	6	6⅛+	1
LlyLynn A	14	58	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
Lincon Am	22	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Loyds Eec		44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
LodgeS .12e	7	31	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Lohmn .80a	8	25	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
LoewThe wt		154	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Logistic .12e		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
LaGenSv .72	7	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
LSB Ind .14t	6	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
TVCorp wt		63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Lynch Corp		18	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛

M - N

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Macrod Ind		17	15-16	⅞	⅞	
Mangood .60	12	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
ManhLfe .20	10	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
MansfdT .10	11	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MarkCl .15e	5	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
Marene Ind	6	151	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞+	1⅛
Marsha Ind	7	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
MartPr .50e	8	71	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
Marnd .10e	12	31	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
Masneln .30	7	11	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
Masters Inc	10	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
MaterRe .20	18	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
MauBro .10	7	22	6⅛	6½	6½	
McCrowf n		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
McCuO .21t	14	256	5	4⅞	4⅞	
McDonh .70	6	32	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅛
McIntsh .50	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
McKeon Cn		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
MDC Corp	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Means FW 1	7	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Medast .40b	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Medan Grp		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Medco Jwy	7	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Medenco .12	7	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
MediaGn .24	10	12	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
Mesolnt .16	6	550	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛+	⅛
MemCo .80	6	14	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
Mercant Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Metrocare		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Metro Grtg		28	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
Mich Gen		30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MichSug .1a	1	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
Micklbry .16	5	14	7⅛	7	7	
Midd Co .10		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
MidGs .24b	7	41	14⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
Migo Eect	9	45	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
MlerWo .40	14	63	41	39⅞	40⅛+	1⅛
Ml Roy .38a	10	12	15	15	15 +	⅛
Mission IH		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MoPac 1.20	6	65	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
Mitch 1.57t	7	50	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	1
Mite Cp .16	7	84	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
Modern Md	6	2	5½	5½	5½	
Movcrp wt		43	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
Moos .60	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
MottsSup M	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Mov Star .32	10	12	7⅞	7	7⅞+	1
Movieab	6	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
MPBCp .7c	6	41	16⅛	15½	15⅞—	⅛
MultAm .20	12	6	5	5	5	
NWA .40b	8	3	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Napco .0e	7	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
NardaM .20	6	6	5⅛	5	5	
Nat Afalia	15	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Nal CSS	12	151	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛+	1⅛
NDisfr .16e	5	11	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛N
NatHlth Ent	12	109	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Natind wt		40	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
NKinney Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
NMedEn .24	6	81	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
Nat Paragn	28	14	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
Nat Patent	49	105	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Nat Spinng		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Nat System	9	36	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
NatwHo .28	12	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
Nelly Don		6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Nelson LB		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
NestLM .10e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Newcor .90	4	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½
NENuclr .40	15	30	33	31	32⅛+	2
NHamp .30e	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
New Idria	10	36	⅞	13-16	⅞	
NMex Ariz	130	4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
Newpark Rs	11	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
NProc .75e	13	73	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
NYTimes .60	12	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
NewbE .16b	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Nexus .141	9	13	2	2	2 +	⅛
NiagFSv .44	5	70	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Nichols SE	25	11	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Noe Indust	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Nolex Cp	77	29	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Nortek Inc	7	7	4	3⅞	4	
No Am Roy	12	78	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
NorCdn Oils	26	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
NIPS pf4.25		z70	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
Novo Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Nuclear Dat	6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
NumacO Gs	19	16	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛

O - P

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Oakwd Hom	10	15	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
OEA Inc .16	9	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Offshore Co	4	6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
OhioArt .24	18	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
OhioB 1.40a	3	16	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
Oh Sealy .40	10	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Oila Ind	7	31	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
OnLine Sys	17	136	21	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
OOklep Cop		z150	39	38⅛	39 +	⅛
Originala		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
OrioleHo .20	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
Ormand Ind	15	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
OSullvn .50b	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Outdr Sport	12	139	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
OverhDr .40	14	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Overs Secur		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Oxford Fst		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Ozark Air		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
P&F Indust		46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PGEspf 1.50		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
PGE pf1.37		3	15	15	15 —	⅛
PGRd pf1.25		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PG pfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PG 9.2pf2.32		1	26	26	26 +	⅛
PG 7.8pf1.96		2	22	22	22	
PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
P 10.46pf2.62		14	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
P Holdg .16		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
PacLt pf4.75		z10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	1
PacLt pf4.36		z20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
PNwTel 1.20	9	9	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
PallCorp .24	17	37	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	
PanOcean O	126	83	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Pantast .10e	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ParaPk .10a	6	23	8⅛	7⅞	8	
ParkCh .48a	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Park El .10e		12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
Parsons .70e	7	27	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	1⅛
Pat Fashion	5	16	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
Patagonia		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PatoCG .45e	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
PatrkP .66t	7	211	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
Pemcor Inc	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
PenEnM .60	7	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Pa Eng .68f	6	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
PenRIE 1.15	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
PenTrf 1.20	7	15	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
PenobS .05e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Pantron Ind	19	56	1½	1⅛	1½	
PepBoys 1	4	14	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	½
PepCom .44	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
PerlniCp .35	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Permaner		138	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Perfec Corp	6	80	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Petro Lewis		10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Phil LD .54r	3	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Phoenix Stl	6	85	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
PicNPay .16	9	13	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
Piedmont In		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Pioneer Sys		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
PionTx .85e	4	62	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	1
PitDeMoin	13	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
PitWV a.56a	18	8	6	5⅞	6	
Pittway Cp	14	11	38	37⅞	38 +	½
PlacrDy .80	30	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
Plant Ind	33	26	8⅛	8½	8½+	⅛
Plantrnc .12	1	39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
Plaza Rlt In		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
PNB MR wt		9	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
Pneumo .80	4	19	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
Poloron Pd		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Polychr .29t	14	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Prairic Oil	29	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Pratt Lmb 1	16	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Pratt Rd .38	9	99	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
Prent Hall 1	14	4	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
Presley Cos		438	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
Preston .78	10	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
PrimMl .12t		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
PropCT 1.16	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
ProvGas .80	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
PrudBdg .24	8	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Pulte Hmes	46	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Purepac Lb	11	6	7⅛	7	7	
Quebcor Inc	9	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

R - S - T

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Ranchrs Ex	13	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
RangrO Can	45	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
Ransbrg .80	9	22	15⅛	14	15⅛+	1⅛
RapdAm wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Rath Pack		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
RaymPr .40	44	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
RB Indust	10	26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
Reading Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
RealEst 1.40	12	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
RltRct 1.85e	9	9	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
Redlaw Ent	25	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
REDM Cp	7	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Reeves Telc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Refrig Trns		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Rel Grp wt		164	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
Rem Ar .80a	7	14	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
ReschCtl .08	31	70	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
Resistflx .50	9	35	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
ResrtsIntl A	4	390	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
ResrtsIntl B	4	8	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	1
Rest Assoc		34	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
RET Inc Fd		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
RET pf4.38		5	40	40	40	
Rex Noreco		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
RH Med Svc	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Richford In		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Richton .05e	4	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Riley Co	6	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
RioAlgm 1	20	1	35	35	35 —	⅛
RisdonM .36	43	60	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
RLC Corp	14	94	8½	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
Robintech	16	55	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
Roblin Ind	4	27	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
Rockway .88	7	5	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
Rocor Intl	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Rogers Corp		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Ronco Telep	7	31	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛+	⅛
Rossmor Cp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
RoyBusn Fd		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
RPS Prod	17	3	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
RSC Indust	10	8	2	2	2 +	⅛
Rudick pf.56		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
Rusco Ind		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Russell .72	5	71	19⅞	19	19⅛+	¾
Rost Cft .40	7	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
RyanH .40	15	68	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
Ryersn Hay		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
SafranSy A	6	19	7	7	7 +	⅛
Salem .24t	7	318	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
Sambos .32	3	561	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞—	⅛
SCarlo 1.26e		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
SDgo pf7.84		z50	101½	101½	101½	
SDgo pf7.80		z50	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅛
San JW 2.60	8	1	34	34	34 —	⅛
Sargent Ind	10	25	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
Saundr L .20	7	10	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Schenut .60a	5	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Schiller Ind	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Schrader .25	7	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Sci Mgt .09e		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Sci Atlanta	15	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Scopein .25e	4	9	24⅛	24	24⅛—	1
Scrivner .60	5	x23	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
SbdAlMil .40	4	11	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
Sealectr Cp	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Seaport Cp		42	13-16	¾	13-16—1-16	
SeasnAll .20	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Sec Mtg Inv		42	1½	1½	1½	
SecMt In wt		82	7-32	5-32	3-16	
Selas Corp		6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
SeligLatz 1b	6	56	19	17½	19 +	2
Servisco .30	30	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
SGL In .11r	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
SG Soc .51e		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
SG Se pf1.70		8	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
SheerS .15e	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Shawin .50b	12	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
ShearH .20e	4	42	9	8⅞	9	
Shelter Res		42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Shnd Cp .24t	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Shnandh Oil	22	181	27⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
Shn O pf1.25		17	36⅛	35	36⅛—	⅛
Sherwd Med	14	43	15½	14⅛	15⅛+	1⅛
Shopwell In		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Showbot .80	6	18	14	14	14 +	⅛
SnulmTr En		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Sierrcin .20	9	4	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
SIcolnd .50	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
SikesCo A		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Simkins .40	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Sky City .28t	8	22	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞+	1⅛
Solitron		72	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
Sonder Brdc	6	30	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
Soundan .40	95	35	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
SoastCap .60	11	14	7	7	7	
SCEO pf1.68		2300	21½	20⅛	21⅛+	1
SC 9.2pf 2.30		5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
SC 5.2pf 1.30		110	16⅛	16½	16½+	⅛
SC 4.3pf 1.08		10	13	13	13 +	⅛
SouRoyt 1.20	19	19	54	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
Sowest Airl	7	51	14⅞	14	14⅞+	⅛
SwtGFin .10		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Spartek .30	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Specty Rest	6	8	6	6	6	
Spector .10e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Spectro .12t	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
SpedOP .111	8	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Spencer .04e		71	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Spencr F .32	5	8	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Splentex .48	15	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
StdAllianc 1	5	6	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
StdCont .11r	4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
StdCoosa .90	14	9	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	½
Sid Mell .50t	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
StdMotA .42	9	42	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
StdPac Corp	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
StdProd 1.10	5	18	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
StdShrs .40r		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
Stange .10	31	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Stardust Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
StarSup .68a	5	16	13	13	13 +	⅛
StarrtHo .30	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
Steelmt .23r	3	22	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
Stepn Ch .52	8	8	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
Sterl Electr	8	15	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
Sterl Ext .10	9	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
Stevcknit	244	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
STP Cp .40e	13	64	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
StrutW .05e	10	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Summit Org	11	51	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Sun Elec .48	10	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Sunair .30e	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
SunshJr .20	8	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Supercr .10e	4	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Suplndl .12b	14	16	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
Sup Surg Mf	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Supronics		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Susquhana		27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Synaloy .10r	5	36	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
Syntex .40	16	308	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	⅛
Sysco Cp .28	7	10	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
System Eng		187	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
Tasty 1.08a	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
Tech Sym		26	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅛
Techcl Oper		19	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
Techcl Tape	6	130	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
Techtrl .85e	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
TeleCom Cp	6	56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Telex Cp wt		17	7-16	5-16	⅜	
Tenna Corp		156	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Tenneco wt		103	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
TennFS .40e		36	5⅛	5	5	
Tenney Eng	7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Tensor Cp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Teradyn Inc	131	72	17	17	17 +	⅛
TerraC .60a	4	53	12	10⅞	12 +	⅛
TesoroPt wt		100	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
TxPL pf4.56		225	56	56	56 —	1
Texstar .22t	9	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
TFI Co Inc		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Thorof Mkt		2	3	3	3	
Thriftimt A		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Tidwell Ind		5	3	3	3	
Tiffanyl .20	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Timple Ind	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Tokheim .40	8	19	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
Tolchin Inst		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
TolEd pf4.25		z100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
ToppsGu .20	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Torin Cp .60	28	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
TotalPtl NA	9	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Town Cntry		24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Tracor Inc	7	120	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Trans Lux		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Treadw .23t		5	4	4	4	
TriStMtr .80	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Trico Ind	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tubos Mex	5	41	3 3-16	3⅛	3⅛	
Tultco .20e	10	18	6	6	6	
Turbodyne	10	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
TwinFair In	14	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

U - V - W - X - Y - Z

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
U&I 1.29a	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
UIP Cp .12a	6	49	4	3⅞	4	
Uma .10a		23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Unimax Grp		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—5	
Un Invest	10	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
UnAirPd .56	8	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Un Asbestos	34	78	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
UnBrand wt		205	½	½	½+1-16	
UnCosF .48b	9	4	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
Unit Foods	14	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
UnNat Corp		17	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
Un Nat wt n		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
U Piece Dy		10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
UnPlT .52e	9	29	6	5⅞	6	
UnRlT wt		29	3-16	⅛	⅛	
US Flltr .20	9	67	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
US LsgRl E		19	5⅞	5½	5½+	⅛
US LsgR wt		5	½	½	½	
USNat Rsrc	5	125	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
US Radium		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
US Redu .60	4	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
USRbR .60a	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Unitek .20	16	9	24⅞	24	24⅛+	⅛
Unity Buy S	7	19	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
UnivClg .05	5	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Univ Contnr		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
UnivRs .08e	8	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
UnivRun .36	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
UnvSav .44	6	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
URS Corp	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
UV Ind wt		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ValleSt .62t	9	35	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
Valmac Ind	3	18	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
Valspar .24	11	36	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
ValuLin .01e		51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
VanDorn .36	9	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Varo Inc	6	209	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Vernitron	8	19	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Vesely Co	63	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
Viatech Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Viking Genl		21	1⅞	1½	1⅞+	⅛
Vikoa Inc		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Vintage Ent		21	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Vishay Intrt	7	4	4	4	4 +	⅛
Voplex .68		24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Vulcan Corp		3	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Vulc Inc .36	4	44	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
WabMg .10e	14	161	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
Wacknht .40	8	19	9	8⅞	9	
Walnoco Oil	1	6	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
WalcoN .40b	5	8	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
WallacS .20e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
WardFds wt		3	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
Wards Co	16	10	4	4	4	
WarC pfC.85		27	4	3⅞	4	
WasPstB .50	12	34	30	30	30	
WRIT 1.30	12	3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
Walsco .20	65	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Weiman Co		2	2½	2½	2½	
Wellco .10e	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
WestChP .40	7	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
Westats Ptl	10	67	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
Westby Fsh		10	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
WstDcal .18	11	2	5⅛	5½	5½+	⅛
WstFinl .15a	5	5	7⅛	7½	7½	
WstPac I wt		35	¾	11-16	11-16	
Whippny .68	12	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Whitaker .34	20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Whitehal Cp	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
WhitingCp 1	6	19	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞+	⅛
Whittakr wt		32	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
Wichita Ind	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Willcx Gibb		4	2⅛	2	2	
Wmhous .30	6	245	7½	7	7½+	⅛
WilsonBr .30	12	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Winkimn .50	5	2	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
Winston Mil		7	4	4	4	
Wolf HowB		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Wood Ind		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Worcest Ctl	5	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Work Wr .60	20	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Wright Har		4	1	1	1	+1-16
WTC Air .10	28	130	3⅞	3	3⅞+	⅛
WUI Inc .60	7	9	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
WyleLab .24	9	32	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
Wynnnin .15e	9	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
WymBn .50a	9	12	11	11	11	
Xonics Inc	41	37	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
YoooHoo .10a	10	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ZeroMfg .28	5	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
Zimmr Hom		83	8⅛	8	8	

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue
February 19, 1976

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Osaka/Japan

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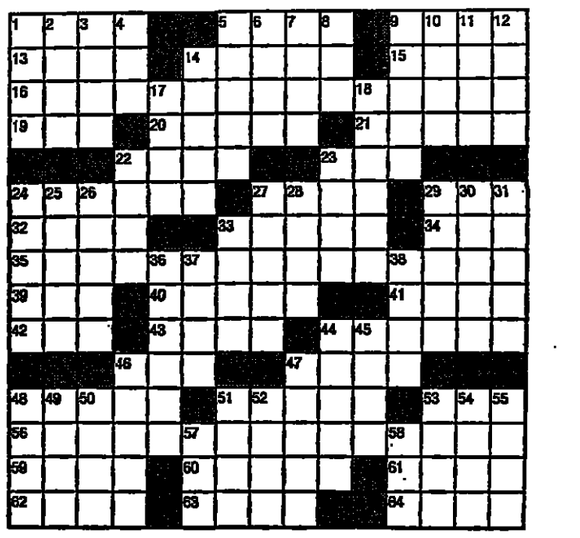
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 To —— (up to now)
8 Slippers' companion
9 Tilt
13 Exam
14 African region
15 Irish battle cry
16 Famous Variety headline
19 Network initials
20 Slackens
21 Certain boatman
22 Jumpy animal
23 Big bell
24 Auto stopovers
27 Expensive
29 Library warnings
32 To be, in Paris
33 Supermarket section
34 Princess's nemesis
35 Advance-scout's concern
39 Former chick
40 Unaspirated consonants
41 Melody
42 Fort in Calif.
43 Resembling: Suffix
44 Beginning
46 Elec. unit
47 Diminish
48 Eliza's rainy land
51 Raccoon's relative
53 Chewing-gum unit
56 Pays up
59 Atlantic isl.
60 Human and mill
61 Black cuckoos
62 Old Greek music note
63 Roman road
64 U. S. President

DOWN

1 See above
2 Faisal, for one
3 Powder
4 Old measure
5 Throb
6 Patronymic suffix
7 —— back (retaliates)
8 Print measures
9 Church law
10 Actor Walter
11 Egg drink: Var.
12 Garment for Cicero
14 —— and Bars
17 Christmas ——
18 Reluctant
22 Cad
23 Saturday event of yore
24 Chemical prefix
25 Type of wise
26 Drift
27 Put off
28 Consumes
29 Skirmishes
30 Famed figure skater
31 Cairo name
33 —— Lisa
36 Grads
37 Kennel sound
38 Arrival-board word
44 Vows
45 Unicorn fish
46 Two on the ——
47 Gunga Din's load
48 Like some chances
49 Step
50 Votes
51 —— of paint
52 Formerly
53 Drunk
54 Indigo
55 Editor's base
57 Numerical prefix
58 Mile-run unit



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	35	Cloudy
ANKARA	—1	30	Cloudy
ATHENS	9	48	Rain
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Clear
BRUSSELS	7	44	Clear
BUCHAREST	—3	26	Overcast
BUDAPEST	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	2	35	Rain
FLORENCE	12	53	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	35	Overcast
GENEVA	1	34	Overcast
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Rain
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Sunny
MADRID	7	44	Rain
MILAN	8	46	Overcast
MONTREAL	—3	26	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—2	28	Overcast
MUNICH	0	32	Overcast
NEW YORK	7	44	Rain
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	—1	30	Snow
PARIS	9	48	Clear
PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	—1	30	Snow
STOCKHOLM	2	35	Clear
TEHRAN	3	37	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Overcast
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WARSAW	—1	30	Clear
WASHINGTON	22	71	Sunny
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

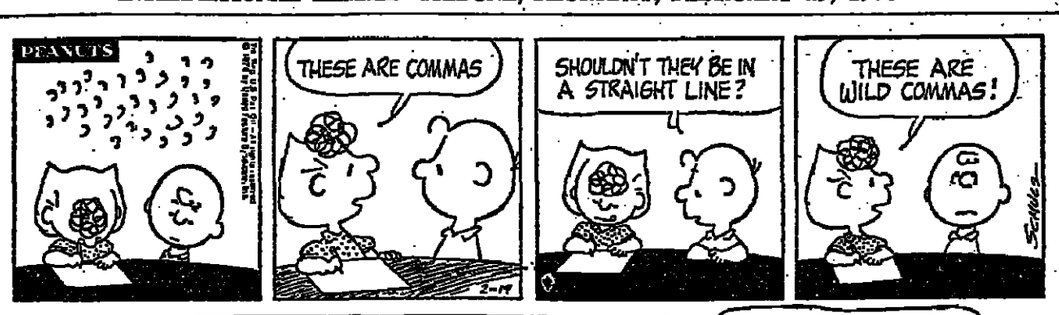
February 18, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular:

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.32
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.33
Austral Select Fd	$0.30 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF705.80
— (d) Conbar	SF751
— (d) Grobat	SF565
— (d) Stockbar	SF672
(w) Browninvest	13.91
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.44
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.13
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.27
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.47
— (w) Capital Italia S.A	$8.56
(d) Capital Reptinvest	LF1,111
(d) Caribico Open-End	$128.05
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.33
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$773.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.15
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.36
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.86
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF577
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF89
— (d) Energievalor	SF82.50
— (d) Usec	SF687
— (d) Europavalor	SF131.50
(i) Crosby Fund S A	$4.13
(w) D.G.O.	$40.96
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.54
(w) Dr. Intereh. Inv Fd	$12.11
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,086
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM76.30
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$16.06
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.17
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.26
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.69
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$26.13
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.35
(d) Fiducen	SF985
(w) First Interd'l Fd	$133.54
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$14.68
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$20.72
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$34.05
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.31
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,520
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF17.76
(d) Fonditalia	$10.47
(d) Fund of Nations	$6.33
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.62
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.05
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.26
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$26.95
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.33
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l.	$8.06
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$8.922
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$38.72
(d) Icofund	$9.84
(d) Interfit	SF307.85
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.49
(w) Intermarket Fund	$105.61
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$22.81*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S A. Fund	$8.86
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S A.	$7.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.22
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$31.18
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.02
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Essr. Trust	$34 38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.07
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,631
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.18
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$19.00
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$37.06
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd	SF419.50
—+(w) L&BT Income Fund	SF356
(w) Lexfund	$19.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.60
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.79
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.32
(w) N.A.M.F	$68.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.33
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$2.24*
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.31*
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.03
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,054
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,041
(d) Rentinvest	LF581
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.67
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.33
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF57.00
Share Realty N.V	$15.02
Share International N.V	$4.44
SEFRO:	
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)	$12.69
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.20
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.70
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.40
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Eet	SF1,553.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF934
(d) Soros Fund	$200.38
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$24.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$24.24
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.10
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca. U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF10
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF20.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF122
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF90.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF74
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF342
— (d) Safit Jouis Atr. Sh	SF190.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est	SF179
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.10
— (d) Eurofonds	DM39.30
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.00
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.60
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.12
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.56
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.17
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,366.77
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,532.21
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$412.54
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,882.25

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

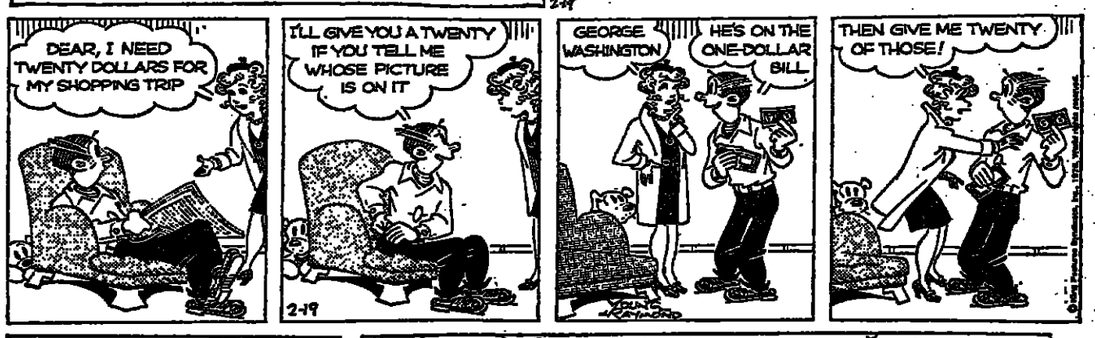
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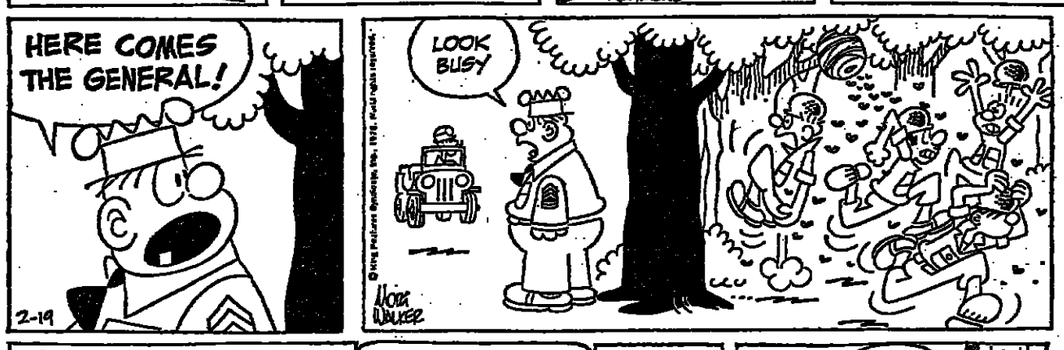
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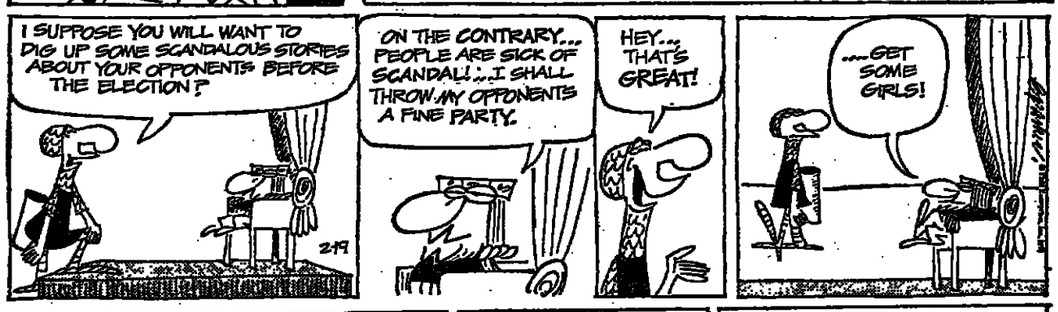
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BIRCH HENNA FABLED PALATE

Answers: *Made an impression in the literary world* — PRINTED

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BOOKS

MY SEARCH FOR PATTY HEARST

By Steven Weed with Scott Swanton. Crown. 343 pp.

Reviewed by Leroy Aarons

OF all the characters to emerge from the Patty Hearst saga, Steven Weed was, "image-wise," the most pathetic. Rejected by his former fiancee as a "sexist, ageist pig," spurned by his prospective in-laws, Catherine and Randolph Hearst, under suspicion from the FBI, and largely dismissed as a "nerd" by most of the press, Steve Weed was a forlorn, almost comic figure floating along the edges of the Hearst-SLA drama.

Some of the abuse was accurate: Weed is an essentially passive, colorless individual who seemed inclined to avoid conflict at all cost. In short, a rather ordinary guy. Thrust into the middle of a nightmare, he often appeared as a tongue-tied bumbler unable to rise to the occasion.

One might have expected a Steve Weed book (based on a 140-plus-page journal he had the good sense to keep) to be a self-justifying apologia. The timing of its publication, with the Patricia Hearst trial under way in San Francisco, is obviously more than a coincidence. Yet, refreshingly, "My Search for Patty Hearst," written with Weed's good friend, Scott Swanton, is not an exploitation tract. It is a confessional, to be sure, but one that is handled with impressive dignity and without self-pity or self-righteousness.

It is an unsettling book, as much for what is *not* in it as for what it contains. If readers are looking for fresh, unpublished material, or deep new insight from the person one would expect to know Patty Hearst the best, there is little of that. In fact Weed shows a shocking shallowness of knowledge about the woman he lived with for two years and was about to marry.

Their life together, as he describes it, apart from the peripheral presence of the Hearst wealth and empire, was as banal as a Doris Day movie. ("'Come on, stop messing around in the kitchen,' I'd call in to her. 'You know you've got that paper due.' 'Yes *dear*.' She'd curtsy. Then she'd tilt her head to the side with a dopey look, stick out her tongue at me, and scamper upstairs out of reach.")

We learn little of the deeper, darker passageways of the personality of the 19-year-old art history student who within weeks of her kidnapping on Feb. 4, 1974, was to emerge as Tania the gun-wielding harpy of the SLA. And, essentially, Steve Weed by his own account was no further along than the general public in understanding the convulsive changes in his life during those months of horror.

It is here, ironically, that the special impact of this book is to be found. It lies in Weed's tortured search for an explanation, a rationale for the irrevocable loss of Patty Hearst as he knew her.

That odyssey is conducted in the surreal milieu of the staggered, increasingly strident messages from Patty, the scandalous People in Need food program (Weed's analysis is the best published report I've seen), and a succession of psychics, psychiatrists, brainwashing experts and bizarre hangers-on.

It is described by Weed and Swanton with the flair and tension of a good detective novel. Moreover, they succeed in evoking the pendulum swings of optimism and despair, hope and unbearable anguish without lapsing into bathos.

If there is a cop-out alo way, it is in Weed's almost reluctance to discuss sex The Patty Hearst saga is i with sexual overtones—th mored link with Cinque, t mance with SLA member Wolfe, and later with Soliah, the implications bianism. Weed not only plicably skirts these, but nothing of his and Patty intimate relationship, or i matter of Patty's fantasy

She dreamed of being k ped. She had taken LSD has her first sexual experi the first year of high (And, according to Weed's nal collaborator Roger Rap enjoyed reading from the M de Sade.) These strands gestive of a rich, unorthodo tasy existence before her riences with the SLA, a unexplored, either from m squeamishness or from le vious psychological motives ly, some of them might hav relevant to an understand Patty's susceptibility to a se ly overnight conversion.

In the end, Weed is little closer to an answer theory, not unlike others, have been advanced, is a m of *psychology*, brainw Patty's sense of betrayal parents, and Weed's belie there were certain "flaws, spots" in their relationship the SLA might have ex might have blown out of p tion in an effort to tu against me."

Only once does he ap bitterness: "I had been in my assumption, my hop Patty's strength of charact 'spunk' as her father cal would be directed agains captors. The people wh her captive and lived wit for two months had been to get behind that strens her vulnerability and depen and she had turned away us."

But Weed might be fo his moment of rancor. H has, wittingly or unwittingly etrated in this book one truths of the human con namely how little we try to one another, no matter how we think we are.

It fell to Steven Weed t cover this in the most tragi Toward the end of his ne remembers "telling [washing expert Robert] that, given who Patty wa what had happened to her, was really no other pati could have taken." And, replied, "I think that's the tion of tragedy."

Leroy Aarons is West correspondent for The Wa ton Post.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	A	N	S	A		O	P	A	L		P	A	I	R
A	R	O	O	N		F	O	R	E		E	C	R	U
D	E	A	M	S		F	L	I	T		S	T	A	T
J	O	H	N	W	I	L	K	E	S	B	O	O	T	H
				Y	E	T	I		L	I	E		R	E	S
B	A	S		R	A	M	P		N	N	W				
A	C	T	A		L	I	A	R		S	E	E	S	E
C	H	A	R	L	O	T	T	E	C	O	R	D	A	Y
H	E	N	C	E		S	O	P	H		E	D	G	E
		H	M	S		N	L	A	T		Y	E	S	
A	P	R		M	I	A		A	C	I	D			
L	E	E	H	A	R	V	E	Y	O	S	W	A	L	D
T	O	N	E		D	E	C	I		S	E	N	O	R
A	N	T	S		A	N	O	N		U	L	T	R	A
R	Y	E	S		R	A	N	G		E	L	I	O	T

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports more than 250 bookstores in 35 munities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily con

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1	1	Curtain, by Agatha Christie
2	2	The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh
3	3	Ragtime, by E. L. Doctorow
4	4	Saving the Queen, by William F. Buckley Jr.
5	5	In The Beginning, by Chaim Potok
6	6	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone
7	7	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner
8	8	Night, by Irwin Shaw
9	9	Shogun, by James Clavell
10	10	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins

GENERAL

1	1	Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
2	2	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert Ringer.
3	3	Doris Day: Her Own Story, by A. E. Hotchner
4	4	The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.
5	5	Angels, by Billy Graham
6	6	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
7	7	The Russians, by Hedrick Smith
8	8	Memoirs, by Tennessee Williams
9	9	Power! by Michael Korda.
10	10	My Life, by Golda Meir.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

One would wish to play the North-South hands in one no-trump, on the diagramed deal from a tournament. This is what happened when North's opening no-trump bid ended the proceedings. However, he misjudged the play and went down one trick. In the replay, South found himself in three no-trump, thanks to a partner who for some reason rejected a one no-trump bid and then overbid on the next round.

The chance of making club tricks in the South hand was very poor, for the defenders would surely hold up the ace for one round. But South succeeded in deluding West. When spades were led and continued, he won the second round with the ace and led the club jack. But instead of playing low, he put up his king, giving a fine imitation of a man trying desperately to reach his hand for a heart finesse.

West should probably have realized that South held the club queen, for East would no doubt have covered the jack if he could. But West fell into the trap and took his ace. He led another spade, and there was no defense. East led the diamond king after winning the third round of spades, and the ace won in dummy. By finessing the nine, South brought home all club tricks, and a later heart finesse gave him the contract with a fortuitous overtrick when the hearts split. He had made four more tricks than the declarer, who had played one no-trump.

NORTH
♠ A86
♡ AKJ3
◇ AJ84
♣ J6

WEST
♠ K742
♡ Q108
◇ 752
♣ A84

EAST (D
♠ Q109
♡ 354
◇ KQ10
♣ 1053

SOUTH
♠ J5
♡ 762
◇ 963
♣ KQ972

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ◇
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade two.

مؤتمر من الأصل

President Ford and Athletes Get Together for Prayer and Brunch

By Red Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The invitation from esident and Mrs. Ford mentioned a "professional athletes ayer brunch" in the White House at 11 a.m. Sunday. It was a ight, breezy morning, and several strollers were being turned ay from the northwest gate when a group arrived that cluded Forrest Gregg, who was an all-pro tackle with the reen Bay Packers, and Raymond Berry, an inmate of the pro otball Hall of Fame who now helps Gregg coach the Cleveland owns. "This isn't a tour?" one of the passers-by asked when e athletes were admitted with their wives. "No." "Well, say llo to Jerry for me."

The group went inside where an orchestra was playing. egg looked around with silent approval. There is a faint ge of gray in the big man's haircut but his face showed none the ravages of his first season as a head coach, a season he s described as "an experience I don't need again." Now as he ed around, a man told him: "You're in the White House. here do you suppose you'd be if you had a winner?"

"If you'll go into the State Room for juice," an usher said.

Slightly more than 200 guests stood sipping orange juice d making small talk with people like Ron Nessen, the White use press secretary, and George Allen, of the Washington dskins, the hottke coach. At 11:45 Mr. and Mrs. Ford pulled ury duty in the foyer. Everybody filed past to shake hands route to the dining room.

"As some of you know," the President said when the guests re seated, "about once a month we have a state dinner here the heads of various governments. The State Department d Betty always pre-empt the invitations. They allow me two three for people I can feel comfortable with, and I always ite somebody who participated in athletics." The University Michigan's old center surveyed the most imposing gaggle of ete ever turned loose in this room. "For the first time in the ite House," he said, "I feel in full control". He extended a lcome from "Betty and myself."

A man named Dave Boyer sang "My Jesus, I Love Thee," d Elvin Hayes, the basketball player, delivered an invocation.

'For the First Time in the White House, I Feel in Full Control'

Boyer is a young-looking man, scrubbed and barbered, with a neat mustache and indelible smile. "I made a movie of his life," said Billy Zeiot. "He's a minister's son who got into liquor and drugs and got away from it and here he is."

Billy Zeiot is a minister from Grand Rapids, Mich., in the heart of Ford country. He has been active with the Brotherhood of Christian Athletes and appeared to be the organizer of this brunch. He did not say that athletes who pray together vote together.

"The Jets have a good coach," George Allen said over the fruitcup. "I know Lou Holtz, he's good. Of course, I think Charley Winner is a good coach."

It was suggested that the charge of nepotism had handicapped Winner, who was fired in midseason. He is married to the daughter of Weeb Ewbank, and his team didn't win often enough to make people forget that when Weeb retired as coach he chose Charley to succeed him. As one writer has said, "Don Shula could marry anybody he pleased."

"I advised Charley not to take the job," Allen said. "I told him, 'Wait and you'll get another offer. On this job you will always be measured as a son-in-law.' You've got to win, and I found it's necessary to remind everybody in your organization of that every day, the secretaries and typists and everybody."

Over hsin, asparagus tips and *émincé* of chicken in baked tomato, Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers said he was confident the baseball training camps would open on schedule. He said the players were prepared to go to training camp and open the season without a new basic agreement as long as collective bargaining proceeded. He feels the owners will accede to that at the last moment.

The Dodgers' first baseman played cornerback for Michigan State. "Duffy Daugherty promised me a blonde if I'd go to State," he told Allen, introducing his wife Cindy, triumphantly blonde.

"Ed Bennett Williams and I have a fighter," Allen said over the coconut custard pie. "We bought the contract of Irish Mike Baker, a middleweight ranked about fifth. He's fighting Emile Griffith in the Capital Centre, March 1. He's training at Redskins Park, and I'm going to take him to our training camp in Carlisle, Pa."

After introductory remarks by Billy Zeiot, eight athletes representing seven sports took turns at a lectern between life-size portraits of George and Martha Washington to bear witness to their faith. Janet Lynn Salomon, the figure skater; Kyle Rote Jr., of soccer; Dennis Ralston, tennis; Rik Massengale, golf; Jim Kaat, baseball; Madeline Manning Jackson, track and field; Calvin Jones and Norm Evans, football, testified to religious experiences. Massengale said that after he found God, he went from 127th to 25th on golf's money-winning list.

President Ford said his boyhood ambition had been to excel in sports. Now, he said, he read the sports page first each morning, partly to keep abreast of winners and losers and partly because the sports pages, unlike the front page, had a 50-50 chance of being correct. Without giving credit to the late Vince Lombardi, who used to quote the passage, he quoted St. Paul's reminder to the Corinthians that there could be only one winner of a race. He said he had enjoyed some victories in the political arena and, as minority leader in Congress for 10 years, had known a full measure of defeats.

Billy Zeiot said could you imagine George Allen of the Redskins, Chuck Noll of the Pittsburgh Steelers, Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys and Forrest Gregg of the Browns all feeding in the same room. Noll, whose Steelers won the Super Bowl, was at the President's table. Landry, whose Cowboys lost, was at Mrs. Ford's.

Joe Frazier, the former heavyweight champion, enthusiastically beat time on the President's table when Dave Boyer sang a juiced-up paraphrase of "America, the Beautiful." Somebody said they should have asked Joe to sing it. Chuck Tanner, new manager of Charley Finley's Oakland A's, was encountered later upstairs in the Lincoln bedroom.

"You'd better go to a prayer breakfast everyday," he was told.

The Case of the Missing Hockey Players Confronts NHL Teams

y Robin Herman

YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—ational Hockey League o well to consider open- missing persons bureau. ecalcitrant goaltenders, Suitcase) Smith of Van- and Cesare Maniago of ta, walked off in the f games the night of Feb. nly this week found their way back to the ice. Mickey Redmond of the Detroit Red Wings who was reinstated from "irrevocable" waivers last week, has not been seen near the Detroit Olympia Stadium since Jan. 18. The Red Wings have played 12 games since then.

After Redmond returned from the Mayo Clinic with a report on his ailing back he remained uncommunicative about his plans. The clinic had said he could either quit hockey, play with pain or undergo intensive treatment. The Red Wings, tired of waiting to hear from Redmond, suspended him and put him on waivers Feb. 9.

In an unusual move, Clarence Campbell, the league president, immediately directed the NHL's central registry not to process the waiver request and asked the Red Wings to wait. They complied but Redmond's suspension remains in effect.

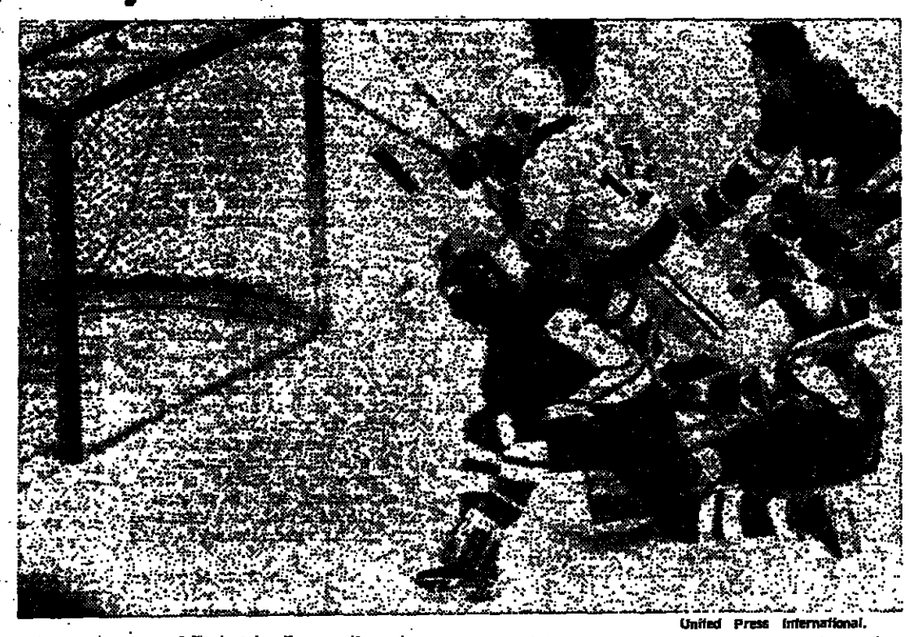
"I talked to Alan Eagleson (Redmond's attorney) a few hours before he left for the Olympics in Innsbruck," Campbell said yesterday. "And at the time he said he'd concluded an arrangement with Mr. John Ziegler [vice president of the Red Wings] that a conference would take place with myself, Mr. Eagleson, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Ziegler. It's a medical arbitration issue I assume.

"So in talking to my office a day or two later I find that Mr. Alex Delvecchio [Detroit general manager] had requested Mr. Redmond be placed on waivers. I countermanded that at once because I considered that a breach of the arrangement that Mr. Redmond's status remain static until Mr. Eagleson's return."

Ziegler spoke to Eagleson by phone early this week and said that Redmond's status may be clarified without the proposed meeting. Meanwhile the right wing's future remains clouded. "According to the Mayo Clinic," said Ziegler, "Mickey has a problem and we have to find out what's the best way to handle the problem for Mickey and the club."

Smith skated for the first time yesterday after stalking off during a home game nine days ago. The Canucks had been losing 5-1 to Pittsburgh when coach Phil Maloney replaced the 6-foot-4-inch goalie with Ken Lockett. Smith left the bench immediately and went home. Although Vancouver initially put him on indefinite suspension, the club's lawyers advised the placing of a time limit on the suspension and Monday Smith finished sitting out a one-week punishment.

The Toronto Toros, the team with the worst record in the World Hockey Association, has discharged Bobby Baun as coach. "One look at our record (15 victories, 36 losses, 5 ties) shows that a move had to be made," said Gilles Leger, the Toros' general manager, who will assume the coaching job.



United Press International.

A WALKOVER—Kings' Marcel Dionne, with helmet, and teammate Mike Murphy step over North Stars goalie Cesare Maniago to knock puck into net. Murphy got goal.

y Drut Has a Big Hurdle: n Gold Medal for France

By Tony Kornheiser

Y YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Turning away from the incan- smile of Dorothy Hamill, Alpine sweetheart Rosi Mittermaier Alpine avalanche, Franz Klammer, the Olympic express now eeks from Innsbruck to Montreal, where Guy Drut of France mpt to win a gold medal in the 110-meter hurdles. Legions ch-Canadians will urge him to follow the words of the motto and be swifter, higher and stronger than anyone else. weekly Track Writers' luncheon yesterday, Drut accepted the front-runner role for the Montreal Games. He said he would try very hard to win the gold medal, and he mentioned that it wouldn't hurt his chances having "15 millions of French-Canadians" behind him. He also put the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat in personal terms.



Guy Drut

... big expectations

"If I win the gold medal, I'll be a god," he said. "If I don't, I'll be damned."

There is that much pressure on him. He was the silver medalist to Rod Milburn in the Munich Olympics four years ago. With Milburn having turned pro and ineligible for Montreal, Drut is rated as the world's top hurdler. The French expect nothing but the best from him.

"In France I am really kind of a star now," the 25-year-old physical education teacher said. "And it is really hard on me." People pester him for autographs. People corner him for conversations. People seem to follow him everywhere.

He's escaping all that attention now by competing in the indoor season in the United States, and he'll run in Madison Square Garden on Friday in the 55-meter hurdles in the U.S. Olympic invitation meet. He'll be running against the man he considers his chief rival for the Olympic gold medal, Lieut. Tom Hill, who was the bronze medalist in Munich.

Hill has beaten Drut in their three meets thus far on the indoor circuit. Drut's only indoor victory came in Los Angeles when Hill wasn't running. But if the two are rivals, they are rivals only on the track. Off the track they are friends, and Drut is currently training with Hill at West Point, N.Y.

If the results of their competition have been discouraging to Drut's fans, their man isn't bothered.

"I came here to improve the first part of my race, which is the weakest part," Drut said. "Maybe my results aren't too good, but I run 110 meters, not 60 yards. These short races really don't matter. I'm here to improve my technique. I'd like to win, sure. But indoors here I just want to be running even with the others. I couldn't get this kind of competition in France or Europe. There I am alone after the second or third hurdle."

Drut didn't start out as a hurdler: he started out as a pole vaulter. And he cleared 17 feet. But he switched to the hurdles for practical reasons.

"In France," he said "the pits are all sand, and falling from that height is dangerous."

In terms of danger, the hurdles are considerably less risky. But should Drut fail to win the Olympics, his pursuing countrymen will teach him what running scared is all about.

Italian, Belgian Lead

MILAN, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Aldo Moser of Italy and Patrick Sercu of Belgium held the lead last night after the fourth leg of the six-day indoor cycling race.

Ali More Interested in Future Travels Than Challenger

By Dave Anderson

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Unconcerned by his world heavyweight championship defense against Jean-Pierre Coopman here Friday night, Muhammad Ali spoke today of an exhibition against a Sumo wrestler in Tokyo, a July 4 title bout with Ken Norton in Pontiac, Mich., and other stops this year in Costa Rica, Germany and the Sudan.

"Ken Norton, in that big Pontiac Stadium," Ali said. "That would be the big one, that and George Foreman later in Khartoum, the Sudan."

On the premise that Ali would retain his title here, he would defend against Jimmy Young, ranked No. 2 behind Norton in the Ring magazine ratings, in Costa Rica sometime in April. Young will oppose Joe (King) Roman of Puerto Rico on Friday's card here at the Roberto Clemente Coliseum, an indoor arena.

"Jimmy Young is a top-ranked contender," Ali said of the 27-year-old heavyweight. "Can't say I'm duckin' anybody."

Young, with a record of 19 victories, 4 losses and 2 draws, outpointed Ron Lyle last year for his most notable triumph.

"And after Young," said Ali, "then I'm going to Tokyo for a big surprise, a Sumo wrestler. He'll do his thing, I'll do mine."

Ali did not disclose the name of his opponent, for the bout in Germany, other than to say it will be a European boxer.

"It'll be criticized," Ali said, "but he'll be the best they got in Europe, that's all I know about who it will be."

Coopman, from Belgium, currently is ranked 17th among the heavyweight contenders in the Ring ratings. Ali is such a prohibitive favorite for Friday night's scheduled 15-round bout that there are no betting odds.

Ali is recovering from the flu. He coughs often, but appears as unconcerned by the cough as by Coopman.

"Muhammad Ali goes into the ring with the flu," the champion said. "Makes the fight more dramatic."

At a rules meeting yesterday with officials of the Public Parks and Recreation Administration of Puerto Rico, Coopman's representative, George Kanter, protested the commission's decision not to consider a European referee and/or judge. The commission was expected to use Puerto Rican or United States officials. Waldemar Schmidt of San Juan is the leading referee candidate.

"We have no objection to anybody they pick here," said Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee. "Wherever Ali goes, he abides by the local commission, especially when it is as experienced as this one is."

Coopman sparred four rounds yesterday, including two with Charlie (Devil) Green, after entertaining an audience of 1,500 at the El San Juan Hotel with bag-punching and rope-skipping. Both fighters are expected to conclude their training today. The weigh-in will be held tomorrow.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 4 (Nilsson 2, Sullivan, Hedberg; R. Morris 2, Carleton, Spring).

Quebec 5, San Diego 2 (Bordeleau 2, Houle, Tardif, Parizeau; Addonno, Devine).

Houston 4, New England 3 (G. Howe, Lund, Taylor, Hinse; Borgeson, Charlebois, Palemeati. Gordie Howe scored his 17th goal.

Minnesota 6, Toronto 2 (Antonovich 2, Beaulak, MacKenzie, Walton, Connelly, Napier, Rollins, Kirk) Saints' Dave Keon had four assists.

Laver Can't Resist Team Tennis Money

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP).—World Team Tennis continues to lure the big names as Rod Laver has joined the league.

With a few exceptions, the best tennis players in the world are signing lucrative contracts with a league in which no team has ever made money and probably won't this year, either.

Laver, for many years tennis's top player, signed earlier this week with the San Diego Friars and became the highest paid player in the WTT, a spokesman said.

The terms of Laver's contract were not disclosed, but it is close to $200,000 a year since Chris Evert will be making a reported $160,000 a year with the Phoenix Racquets.

The duration of the 37-year-old Australian's contract is not known, but there have been reports that he'll coach when he's done playing.

"I feel like a long way from being put in a box," Laver said when he signed. "I played some of my best tennis last year."

Evert, the United States, Italian and French Open champion who has dominated women's tennis for the past two years, signed last November in a much-publicized deal that was to have given WTT instant glamour.

Billie Jean King, wife of WTT president Larry King, has been with the league since it began in 1974, first with Philadelphia then with New York. Virginia Wade plays for New York. Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, one of the newer stars in women's tennis, defected to the United States during the U.S. Open at Forest Hills and signed shortly thereafter with the Cleveland Nets.

Evonne Goolagong of Australia was WTT's female most valuable player last year with the league champion Pittsburgh Triangles, who also own American Vitas Gerulaitis. And Françoise Durr of France was a recent acquisition of the Golden Gaters, who also have South African Frew McMillan, and Betty Stove and Tom Okker of the Netherlands.

Romanian Ilie Nastase signed in December with the Hawaii Leis.

Every WTT team has lost money in each of the league's first two seasons, although the league did have a modest increase in attendance last season.

With 16 teams in 1974, WTT drew 838,966 spectators for 352 playing dates, an average of 2,369 fans an event. In 1975, the 10 remaining teams drew 503,858 fans in 165 dates for an average of 3,053.

Chargers Sign GM

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Johnny Sanders, who began his pro football career 23 years ago as a part-time scout with the Los Angeles Rams, has been chosen to replace Harland Svare as general manager of the San Diego Chargers.

The most notable stars missing from the WTT roster are men. They include Wimbledon champ Arthur Ashe, Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg, John Newcombe and Guillermo Vilas.

Court Protest

ROME, Feb. 18 (AP).—Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe said yesterday that Nigerians who halted his semi-final World Championship Tennis match in Lagos were protesting play during mourning for Gen. Murtala Mohammed, the head of state killed in an attempted coup Friday.

Ashe was playing with fellow-American Jeff Borowiak Monday at the Lagos Lawn Tennis Club when a group reinforced by some soldiers came onto the courts and chased the players off.

"They felt we shouldn't have been playing during a period of mourning," Ashe said. "They thought us Americans were being disrespectful."

Ashe, who arrived here yesterday morning to play in another WCT event, said he was convinced the Nigerian government had no responsibility in the episode.

"The government had authorized the match," he said. "And if the action—of clearing the courts—had been official, it wouldn't have been so small. They would have sent in a platoon."

Ashe said the players were manhandled but not harmed.

Baseball Owner Says He's Been Fooled by 'Curve'

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Baseball players association leader Marvin Miller has been "throwing curves" in negotiations that could threaten the opening of spring training and perhaps the start of the season, according to Cleveland Indians president Ted Bonda.

Bonda, a member of the owners-player relations committee, spoke after returning from a meeting with Miller. The talks resume today in Chicago.

He explained the owners offered an "eight-and-one" formula providing that a player with eight years in the major leagues could play out an option year and become a free agent as an alternative to the controversial reserve clause struck down by an arbitrator who ruled a player could not be indefinitely bound to one team.

"When we proposed it to Miller, he seemed to think it had some merit, but then he threw us a curve," Bonda said. "He said he couldn't change the contracts that already have been signed, meaning that anybody who signed a 1976 contract up until now would fall under the arbitrators ruling and be able to play out his option next year."

Chenier Tallies 42

NBA Bullets' Comeback Is Paced by Big Scorers

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Phil Chenier scored 42 points and Elvin Hayes 29 to lead the Washington Bullets to a come-from-behind 113-112 victory last night over the Milwaukee Bucks.

The triumph was the Bullets' fourth straight and enabled them to remain half a game behind Cleveland in the National Basketball Association Central Division. The loss reduced Milwaukee's lead over idle Detroit in the Midwest Division to two games.

The Bullets finally took the lead on a three-point play with 1:50 left in the game at 108-106 as Milwaukee's Dave Meyers fouled Hayes. When Elmore Smith protested, he was hit with a technical. Chenier converted the technical and Hayes put in two free throws on the foul. Smith tied the score at 108-108 with a layup but Hayes hit a jumper and Wes Unseld a free throw to put the Bullets ahead to stay, 111-108.

Bulls 114, Suns 111

At Chicago, Jack Marin scored six points in the final 19 seconds of overtime to pace the Bulls to a 114-111 victory over Phoenix. Marin put the Bulls ahead, 110-109, with a layup with 19 seconds to play. Then he intercepted a pass and banked in a five-foot off-balance shot with six seconds remaining. After a basket by Paul Westphal for the Suns, Marin hit two free throws with one second left. Marin came off the bench after the first period to lead all scorers with a season-high 34 points.

Lakers 115, Jazz 101

At New Orleans, Connie Warner hit a career-high 24 points while Gail Goodrich and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 28 apiece, pacing Los Angeles to a 115-101 victory over the Jazz. Jabbar led a Lakers' surge in the decisive third quarter, moving them from a three-point deficit to a nine-point lead at the end of the quarter.

Kings 125, 76ers 107

At Kansas City, Nate Archibald, making his first start in 10 days, scored 33 points and had 10 assists in leading the Kings to a 125-107 victory over Philadelphia and breaking a five-game losing streak. Archibald had missed the first four games of the losing streak because of the flu and came off the bench to play 29 minutes in Kansas City's loss to Buffalo last Friday.

Braves 116, Trail Blazers 113

At Buffalo, N.Y., the Braves lost a 10-point third-quarter lead and fell behind late in the game, but pulled out a 116-113 victory over Portland on Bob McAdoo's 18-point final quarter.

McAdoo scored seven straight points to put Buffalo ahead, 109-108, after the Braves had fallen behind, 108-102, with 2:30 left in the game. He finished with 42 points, 13 rebounds and nine assists.

Warriors 104, Knicks 96

At New York, Golden State beat the Knicks, 104-96, as Rick Barry scored 34 points. After the Knicks led, 84-81, the Warriors ran off a 10-2 streak to take a 91-86 lead.

Cavaliers 112, Hawks 92

At Cleveland, the Cavaliers shot 61 per cent from the field in the first three quarters and defeated Atlanta, 112-92. The victory was Cleveland's sixth straight and 12th in its last 14 games.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlantic Division				
Boston	36	16	.692	—
Buffalo	34	23	.596	4 1/2
Philadelphia	33	24	.579	5 1/2
New York	28	30	.483	11
Central Division				
Cleveland	33	22	.600	—
Washington	33	23	.589	1/2
Houston	26	27	.491	6
New Orleans	25	29	.463	7 1/2
Atlanta	26	31	.456	8

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct	GB
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	24	33	.421	—
Detroit	20	33	.377	2
Kansas City	20	36	.357	3 1/2
Chicago	17	38	.309	6
Pacific Division				
Golden State	40	15	.727	—
Los Angeles	29	28	.509	12
Seattle	27	29	.482	13 1/2
Phoenix	23	29	.442	15 1/2
Portland	24	32	.429	16 1/2

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 114, Phoenix 111 (Marin 34, Love 31; Adams 32, Westphal 21).

Washington 113, Milwaukee 112 (Chenier 42, Hayes 29; Brokaw 25, Smith 33).

Kansas City 125, Philadelphia 107 (Archibald 33, Walker 23; McGinnis 28, Mix 25).

Cleveland 112, Atlanta 92 (Russell 23, Smith 22; Drew 28 Brown 12).

Los Angeles 115, New Orleans 101 (Abdul-Jabbar 28, Goodrich 28; Maravich 33, Stallworth 13).

Buffalo 116, Portland 113 (McAdoo 42, Smith 24; Wicks 24, Petrie 24).

Golden State 104, New York 96 (Barry 34, Wilkes 24; Haywood 23, Monroe 21).

NBA Scoring

(Includes games of Feb. 15)

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
McAdoo, Buff.	52	630	370	1630	31.3
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	56	616	328	1560	27.9
Archibald, K.C.	51	459	334	1252	24.5
McGinnis, Phila.	54	458	348	1264	23.4
F. Brown, Sea.	51	490	172	1152	22.6
R. Smith, Buff.	56	484	251	1219	21.8
Barry, GS	54	431	191	1153	21.4
Collins, Phila.	52	437	228	1102	21.2
Monroe, N.Y.	53	485	207	1117	21.1
Drew, Atl.	53	382	329	1113	21.0

ABA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	40	13	.755	—
New York	34	21	.618	7
San Antonio	32	21	.604	8
Kentucky	30	24	.556	11 1/2
Indiana	29	28	.509	13
St. Louis	26	32	.448	16 1/2
Virginia	9	46	.164	32

Spirits Keep Squires On a Losing Road

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Ron Boone scored 29 points to give the Spirits of St. Louis a 112-96 victory last night and hand the Virginia Squires their 18th straight loss on the road.

The Spirits, winning their fifth game in their last six, trailed throughout most of the first half as the Squires built a 13-point lead. The score was tied nine times in the second and third quarters as the Spirits made up the deficit. Boone had 14 points in the second quarter.

College Basketball

East

Adelphi 85, So. Conn. 62.
Bates 72, Colby 70 (o't).
Boston U. 79, Northeastern 78.
Brooklyn Coll. 98, Pratt 54.
Fairfield 111, LIU 93.
Hamilton 97, Rochester U. 87
Massachusetts 91, Vermont 82.
Maine-Orono 94, Bowdoin 69.
Merrimack 87, St. Anselms 69.
N.Y. Tech 95, Yeshiva 38.
Rhode Island 85, New Hamp. 63.
Scranton 75, Wilkes 62.
Siena 88, Marist 71.
St. Lawrence 88, Clarkson 84.
Upsala 70, Montclair St. 61.
Williams 75, Concord U. 69.

South

Anderson 94, S.C.-Sumter 54.
Fla. Tech 82, Biscayne 67.
Geo. Wash. 85, Catholic U. 47.
Louisville 98, Tulsa 80 (at).
Mars Hill 105, Morris 72.
Morgan St. 77, Howard 73.

Midwest

Bald.-Wallace 73, Heidelberg 60.
Capital 79, Ohio Wesleyan 53.
Denison 74, Muskingum 69.
Kenyon 76, Mt. Union 66.
Oberlin 96, Defiance 78.
Olivet Nazarene 93, Rockford 58.
Quincy 97, McKendree 92.
Wittenberg 55, Otterbein 51.
Wooster 69, Ohio Northern 68.

West

Athletes in Action 96, Portland 63.
Cal Baptist 131, Pac. Christian 95.
Claremont 109, Cal Tech 71.
Redlands 77, Pomona 53.
Seattle Pacific 98, Linfield 75.
Whittier 87, Laverne 81.



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Art Buchwald

The Kickback-1100

WASHINGTON—Lockheed Aircraft has just developed a new supersonic bribe that can fly two times the speed of sound. The bribe, which took 10 years to get off the drawing board, is called the Kickback-1100. Lockheed salespeople are claiming it is the most modern, versatile bribe vehicle of its kind.



Buchwald

One of the people involved in the project told me in strictest confidence the Kickback-1100 can carry a payload of up to $10 million to any corrupt official in the world. "Northrop Corp. doesn't have anything to compare with it," he said proudly.

"How does it differ from the bribe vehicles of the past?"

"Speed for one thing," he said. "We can now bribe an Italian general in three and a half hours, whereas it took us seven hours to get the bag to him in the past."

"Boy, what will you space people think of next?" I said.

"The Kickback also has special navigational equipment which is so accurate it can land $1 million on a Swiss bank vault with less than a 10-foot ceiling."

"You say it, but can you do it?"

"We did the other day. An African high government official asked us for $1 million to okay a contract for several of our air buses. He gave us the name and the number of a Swiss bank account. The Kickback-1100 took off from Nassau and landed in Geneva in a safe at three o'clock the next morning. The African official was so pleased he ordered another Kickback for his brother."

My informant, who had too many drinks or he never would have talked so much, said, "The old defense bribes were too noisy. Everyone heard about them. We told our engineers to completely redesign the bribe so no one would recognize it. We wanted a model that would be smooth, fast, safe and so quiet that nobody in Congress could complain about the sound. It also had no odor. The worst thing about a bribe is that it eventually smells fishy."

"That must have been a tall order for the research and development people."

"We underestimated the cost of what it would take to develop a new Kickback by $40 million."

"How did you get the money to make up for the overrun?"

"We took several people from the Pentagon to our duck hunting club and explained the problem."

"That was good thinking. It's hard for a guy in a duck blind to say no to someone who has an overrun."

"Anyhow, we now have all the bugs out of the Kickback-1100 and we predict it will be the bribe of the future. Everyone wants one. We have an order for three from a Japanese war criminal in Tokyo. He wants his painted gold. A South American president has asked for one decorated in German marks.

"Some senators have complained about the dangers of the Kickback particularly as it's related to the ozone level. Are you certain the new Lockheed bribe can stand an environmental study?" I asked.

"I'm certain of it. We tested our bribes against those of France and England and many other foreign aviation companies. Not only were our Kickbacks larger and more comfortable but we have a five-year guarantee behind them. You don't have to take my word for it. Ask any Arab prince in the Middle East."

Where Royalty Lived, Lime Trees Will Bloom

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Parisians living on the once-royal Place des Vosges today won their battle to allow 200 lime trees to bloom there—against the wishes of French historians and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The city council said that the *opinions of 10,000 residents of the* Marais, where two kings, Henri IV and Louis XIII once lived, were more important than historical accuracy. Tree opponents claimed that the limes, brought in after Dutch elm disease had killed off the elm trees planted there in republican days, would obscure the architecture. Moreover, the square had, in Henry IV's day, been bare.

In any case, the city council ruled today in favor of trees, although it bowed to Giscard and the historical contingent by saying that spaces will be left so that the architecture may be appreciated.

Drama in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Alan Schneider, considered one of the foremost avant-garde directors in the United States, has been named director of the drama division of the Julliard School in New York.

U.S. Bar Association To Allow Advertising

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (NYT).—A divided American Bar Association, acting under pressure of lawsuits, moved yesterday to allow, for the first time, limited advertising by lawyers of their services and their fees.

The ABA rewrote its ethical canons to permit lawyers to buy display ads in the classified ad section of a telephone book. The new rules specify a range of information that can be listed in the ads, including the lawyers' office hours, field of concentration, the names of his or her regular clients, and whether credit cards may be used for payment.

30 Million Frenchmen and a Tattletale

By Barbara Farnsworth

PARIS (IHT).—What are 30 million Frenchmen doing at 1:30 on Sunday afternoon? They may be slicing into the weekly *gigot*, but they are certainly glued to the television, watching "Le Petit Rapporteur" (The Little Tattletale), the most popular program in France.

"Petit Rapporteur" is a talk show punctuated by previously-filmed episodes, which is like calling "Jaws" a movie about a shark. The six-man team comments in a light-hearted, zany fashion on French politics, international events, oddities in French life (including themselves), and whatever else strikes their fancy. "Of course we knock things," says Jacques Martin, the show's leader, who is currently appearing in his own one-man show in Paris, "but we knock *gently*." Their chosen weapon is not a rapier but a rubber hammer.

They laugh at their own jokes, swig wine during the show, interrupt each other's stories. They sing songs, talk to the audience, and attentively watch, and then comment on, the filmed skits and reports they have made during the week. The French have never seen a television show like this before, and the initial astonishment gave way to roars of delight.

Some of their skits and reports have become classics:

- Daniel Prévost (of the gang) walks up to the main entrance of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, armed with a French sausage, a camembert cheese, and a bottle of wine, to bribe Ambassador Kenneth Rush to use his influence to obtain landing rights in the United States for Concorde. (Unfortunately, he is stopped by the Marines at the front door.) "It's *not* a bomb, it's a sau-au-sage!"

- Pierre Desproges, the tongue-tied literary gang-member, interviews writer Françoise Sagan: "Um, about your latest book... uh, you know, that's a nice blouse you're wearing." Says Sagan, "Yes, isn't it? It's a synthetic and very easy to wash." "Oh, c-can you put it in the washing machine?" Says Sagan, "Oh yes, and it doesn't need ironing either." "Um, er, I... think I must go, I know your time is valuable... no ironing, you said?"

- Piem, a well-known cartoonist for Le Figaro, and the *équipe's* social conscience, asks a suburban family how they like living next to a new autoroute. "......" "?" "......!" "???" (The decibel count is so high that the dialogue is given in subtitles.)

- Stéphane Collaro, the gang's eternal adolescent, asks a concierge in a seedy part of Paris what she thinks about the quality of life in France, where a ministry to deal with the subject has been created. "Oh monsieur," she says, "everything would arrange itself if people loved their neighbors." "Do you love them?" asks Collaro. "But of course, monsieur." "You have no fear, then, of going out in this *quartier* at night?" "Never, monsieur. With the bunch of SOBs that live around here, I always carry a little bottle of pure ammonia, and if anyone came near me, *paf!* I'd let him have it right in the eyes."

- Prévost takes a TV cameraman into the antechamber of the French Senate: "*Monsieur le Vice-Président du Sénat*, I know that today you are going to discuss the budget for television for the coming year. Could I *personally* ask you a favor? Could you increase, just a *little* bit, the budget for TF1, which is our channel?" Prévost, sliding from a seated position to his knees, works busily with a clothesbrush and a shoebrush, and interrupts a steady flow of budgetary statistics with "I beg your pardon, but there is a bit of fluff there. Isn't there anything you would like to have? A little present, perhaps? Don't you think your wristwatch looks a bit worn?"

According to Jacques Martin, "not another one of us would have dared to do this. I still blush to think of it."

When "Petit Rapporteur" was first shown a year ago, it was only meant to fill a dead bit of TV time during Sunday lunch, and nobody, including the members of the group, ever thought it would last. Each Sunday, Jacques Martin signed off with the words, "Until next Sunday, maybe." The turning point came when he introduced a song from his collection of *comptines*, or children's songs. "A la Pêche aux Moules" spread across France faster than the latest hit by Michel Sardou. It has been sung by everyone from workers to top politicians, who have found themselves confronted by "Petit Rapporteur's" microphones in the corridors of the Assemblée Nationale. Most politicians have given in gracefully. The general effect is rather like asking President Ford or any member of his Cabinet to sing "John Jacob Jingleheimerschmit."

New Number

Jacques Martin has just introduced another song, also out of the archives of folklore. "Je Frappe au Numéro Un, Je Demande Mamzelle Angèle," like "Pêche aux Moules," has been made into a record, sung on the show, played by naval bands, and chanted as a form of peaceable protest by prostitutes in Lyons, striking electricity workers, and at least one movie audience on the Champs-Elysées when a *film strip* broke.

The show's real strength lies in its spontaneity. "On Monday mornings," says Martin, "we all have breakfast in my apartment and toss around our ideas for the week. Then we all go off and do our bits and pieces. We meet again on Saturday to put everything in order, and do a final run-through on Sunday morning. That's about it."

What comes across in the Sunday morning rehearsal, the casual lunch that follows it, and the telecast itself is the image of six men having a very good time indeed. The rehearsal has a family resemblance to the live show, but except for notations as to what subjects are to be talked about, and a list of the filmed episodes to be shown, there is no script. Half of France waits for what Jacques Martin will say next. ("Please, give this letter to my wife," he whispers, before attacking a platter of supposedly polluted oysters). Blasé TV cameramen, who have already been through the rehearsal, have been seen to double up laughing and miss cues during the live show.

None of the gang suffers from *le trac*, or stage fright. Jacques Martin, who has built a career on *variétés*, is the group's true-blue professional, but all of them have experience in some form of communication, mainly with different radio stations and newspapers.

The program is supposed to run for 45 minutes, but often spills over. "Can you imagine us on American TV?" asks Jacques Martin. "I love the United States, and I try to go there every summer, but TV there is really run by the clock, and *it's all so conservative*. There's no place for the nut-factor, like us."

According to Jean Cazeneuve, the director of TF1, "they rarely go over their allotted time by more than five minutes, and we're not *that* time conscious." Jean Cazeneuve says that he has never interfered with whatever Jacques Martin is planning to show, even if it concerns himself. On a recent show, a report on the Concorde showed a raft drifting across the Atlantic ("Yes, I know that the time is a bit longer, but *we have*, yes indeed, *we do now have* landing rights in New York!"). One of the crew was "our dear director, Jean Cazeneuve," shown lashed to the mast like an 18th-century seaman caught stealing hard-tack. Jean Cazeneuve has offered Jacques Martin a better time slot, such as 8:30 on a weekday evening, but Martin prefers to stay where he is.

Ordinary People

Jean Cazeneuve has his fingers crossed that the show will not become too "politically oriented." "Obviously," he says, "they should 'knock' things, but nothing could be worse for the show than their taking a position to the left or to the right. What *is* interesting to note is that the amount of correspondence I receive about the show has quintupled. It's like an old proverb: you can only criticize those you love."

One of the show's best reports comes from Pierre Bonte, who has his own radio program on Europe 1. He represents what Jacques Martin calls, generally in syrupy voice, "our *côté cœur*." He is a tall, bony Frenchman, rather like Giscard with even less hair, and roams France in search of ordinary people who live interesting lives. "I've done the same sort of thing on the radio for years, so that this was a natural transition for me. Ten years ago, I thought I was going to run out of material, but I was wrong. It's still all there." He has done filmed reports on men in an eastern French village who, lacking other amusements, formed a corps of female drum majorettes; on the last man in France to fabricate household fuel from goat droppings; and on a forester in the Verdon gorges in Provence who spoke so movingly of his native country that the live audience was moved to tears.

There are no women on the show, and, according to Jacques Martin, there won't be. "We have a number of women in the production unit, and, frankly, they have the hard work while we have all the fun. We occasionally do rather silly things, and I really *cannot* see a woman walking up the Champs-Elysées in her underpants, which we have done, nor participating in the olive-spitting contest that Collaro and I did at Maxim's. Also, we do, just occasionally, use 'language,' and it freezes me to the bones to hear a woman talk like that. I can so easily make fun of Pierre Bonte's baldness, or ask Pierre Desproges to grunt like an Ardèche pig, which he does very well indeed, but could I do this with a woman? Hell, no."

Says Pierre Bonte: "It's rather curious to think that we have changed France. Not a lot, of course, we wouldn't dream of that, but we do, I think, laugh *with* rather than laugh *at*, which is what we want to do. Do you realize that many people in France now put forward their Sunday lunch so that they can have us with dessert?"

PEOPLE: *Group Sets Up Fund For Eldridge Cleaver*

A New York-based, interracial committee announced Tuesday the formation of the Eldridge Cleaver Defense Fund. The chairman will be Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Besides legal defense for the former Black Panther leader in his coming trial for attempted murder, the fund also seeks to provide bail—still unset as Cleaver remains in San Diego's federal jail—financial help for his two young children and an opportunity for Cleaver, who went back to the United States voluntarily, to speak about his newly favorable view of his homeland and the American system.



WAR STORY—Polis[h jour]nalist Tadeusz R[ubach] (above), based in T[...] hunting for the Am[erican] pilot (below) that [...] to safety from Fra[nce to] Spain during World [War II.] Rubach kept the Ame[rican in] false French papers, [and] identified him as [a] mute electrician [in] Livry-Gargan. Rubac[h ...] er learned the Ame[rican's] true identity.



* * *

Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post, has named as assistant publisher Adele Hall Sweet, her daughter by her first marriage to the late Richard Hall. Mrs. Schiff also announced that the Post's board of directors had elected Mrs. Sweet a vice-president and had named as directors two other children, Mortimer Hall and Sarah-Ann Backer Kramarsky.

* * *

Howard Clark's claim to be the most decorated soldier in Adams County, Ohio, was vindicated recently when the U.S. Army sent him 12 medals—31 years late. Clark, 60, received the medals through the mail without any explanation for the delay. "I just came home one day and there were 12 medals," he said, "all boxed up on the porch." Clark, a resident of Peebles, has a total disability pension for wounds suffered in World War II. "People used to think I was medal crazy," he said. "I told them I was promised the medals, and they used to say that I didn't really have the stuff coming to me. I always said that if the government didn't care enough about sending the medals, I didn't care enough about getting them."

* * *

Actor Tony Curtis was in Miami Tuesday testifying before a grand jury about alleged tax evasion schemes using trust accounts in the Bahamas. "I'm not hiding anything," Curtis told newsmen after testifying for an hour and a half. Curtis and his lawyer, Marvin Mitchelson of Los Angeles, said they were assured that the grand jury is focusing on Castle Bank and Trust Co. of Nassau and not on the actor. Curtis has a trust account there in the name of his 4-year-old son, Nicholas Curtis. Asked if the inquiry might affect his tax liability, Curtis said, "I have no way of knowing that." Curtis is one of several hundred people expected to testify in the case.

* * *

Norway is doing everything it can to make people stop smoking. Last summer tobacco ads were banned. Now the Norwegians are seeing extracts of a filmed lung cancer operation on television. Not everyone agrees. One Oslo paper reported a flurry of phone calls from angry parents who said the closeups frighten[ed] children. Others are qu[...] the use of shock pro[...] techniques.

* * *

Bandleader Louis Prim[a, in a] coma for four months, [has been] transferred from a Los [Angeles] hospital to a nursing ho[me in] New Orleans. Prima, [...] into coma after having [surgery] for a brain tumor.

* * *

Boston Pops conducto[r Arthur] Fiedler, 81, looks "like [a new] man," according to his fa[mily ...] flew home to Boston Sun[day after] a brief hospitalization [in Van]couver. Doctors thought [he had] pneumonia. Fiedler cal[led it a] bad cold.

—SAMUEL JU[...]

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